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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	AKSHANSH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	111460
Center	KB	Date	8/08/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ancient India reached illustrous heights in terms of architecture. Caves were carved for settlement purposes & they were engraved with paintining that inform us about customs, traditions.

Information about customs & traditions

(1) Rock shelter of Bhimbetka contains hunting scenes which shows that hunting was the main professions.

(2) Ajanta caves contains carvings of Buddha which shows that the Buddhism was the main religion

(3) Nasik caves / Pandav Leni caves - has no Buddha images, use of only symbolism.

(4) Women figures in Ajanta are in

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joyous mood, have unique hairstyle which tells about the fashion sense of the period.

Cave architecture also accomplished remarkable feats in structural engineering.

(1) Ellora caves has 3 storey caves which shows the dexterity of builders.

(3) The carving on ceilings of Sittan vasal & Armamalai caves were very detailed & are dedicated to Jainism.

(4) Junagarh caves have a citadel in front of them, these are structural caves.

(5) Raavanchaya caves shows the scene of royal procession with immense clarity.

(6) Bhimbetka shelters are intact till today shows the knowledge of chemicals used for paintings by artists.

Thus, cave architecture tells us about customs as well as structural engineering feats.

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2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

The fortunes in trade gave rise to territorial ambitions of East India Company. Their earlier attempt in 1686 was thwarted by Aurang-zeb, but with decline of Mughal power, they attacked again in 1757 & succeeded.

Significance of Battle of Plassey

(1) British power increased manifolds at a single stroke, made them supreme foreign power in India.

(2) Allowed free trade & practise private trade in Bengal.

(3) Cut various concessions from Nawab

(4) Laid foundation of British empire However, Mir Kasim proved to be an irritant in realising English dreams.

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Battle of Buxar made English, the undisputed authority in Bengal.

Significance

(1) By treaty with ~~Alamab~~ Shah Alam, they got Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar & Odisha.

(2) By getting right to appoint Deputy Subedar, they controlled Nizamat.
Thus, began era of Dual Administration.

(3) The revenue of Bengal was used to buy raw material in India, is known as investments.
India was made to bear full cost of its conquest as well as foreign rule.

(4) By the treaties, they can now impose terms on weavers, farmers etc.
Thus, they got labour, raw material as well as market for Manchester good.
Hence, Battle of Buxar paved way for conquest of entire India.

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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The British empire was based on the myth that Indians are accustomed to despotic rule, are uncivilized & unable to rule themselves.

This myth was broken by economic critique by moderates & final blow was given by Swadeshi movement.

Swadeshi Movement - in aftermath of partition of Bengal, adopted methods like.

(1) Boycott of foreign goods & clothes
(2) Boycott of liquor.
(3) Boycott of English law courts, schools

Apart from boycott, it laid emphasis on self-reliance & self respect among Indians.

(1) National Education Council was set up in 1906.

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(2) Indigenous industries started with local capital

(3) Bengal Chemical factory started by PC Ray.

(4) National Colleges were setup. Aurobindo Ghosh became principal of College at Calcutta.

(5) Promotion of Khadi as clothwear. Khadi became the symbol of Indian resistance against British.

(6) Nationalist literature, songs like Bande Mataram extolled sense of pride among Indians.

Thus, Swadeshi movement made Indian public aware of its own strengths & provided bulwark for further resistance against Britishers.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism which means loyalty to a region based on culture, race, religion, language acts as cohesive force. Sometimes it is manifested in form of demand for linguistic states

Pre independence

(1) There was demand to separate Hindi & Oriya speaking area from Bengal. When govt., annuled partition in 1911, it separated Bihar & Odisha on linguistic lines.

(2) There were also demands from Gujarati speaking population for separate province from Bombay.

(3) Mysore contain Tamil, Telugu & Kannada speakers & was under pressure of public for partition.

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However, the movement intensified post independence. Govt-formed Dhar Committee, JVP committee which declined linguistic basis of state formation.

- Death of Poti Sriramulu for Telugu speaking Andhra in 1953 gave movement violent turn & government formed. State Reorganization Commission, which acceped language along with administrative feasibility as state formation basis.

Timeline

(1) 14 states & 6 UTs in 1956
(2) Gujarat from Bombay in 1960
(3) 1963- Nagaland
(4) Harayana (hindi speaking) from Punjab in 1966 & HP as UT, became state in 1971
(5) Goa became state in 1987, Konkani

Thus, the democratic traditions of India helped it in managing such demands & led to strengthening of federalism.

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5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. BR Ambedkar was a pioneer social reformer & the tallest figure of Dalit movement in India.

. He recognised the inequalities in Indian society which could hamper the social & economic wellbeing of the nation.

Views of Ambedkar

(1) Caste System was inherently exploitative & gave call for annihilation of caste.

(2) Recognised the initial inertial that blocked lower caste entry in business & respectable profession.

(3) Economic inequalities based on caste will never let the society to be prosperous.

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(4) Hindus religion offer no opportunity to dalits & asked for conversion to Buddhism.

Contributions

(1) 2 factors identified by Ambedkar for Dalit emancipation

Education Employment.

(2) On difference of opinion over Hindu Code Bill, he resigned from cabinet, thus pressurized government to give women ~~th~~ their share.

(3) He was regarded as father of Indian constitution → gave the nation a progressive constitution based on equality, freedom, secularism & liberty.

Thus, the role of Dr. BR Ambedkar in shaping modern India is one of the foremost & he deserves appreciation gives the difficulty of task at hand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

family is divided nuclear and joint on the basis of married/biological couples residing under a roof.

- Over the years, with the LPG reforms of 1991, the trend of joint families converting to nuclear families emerged but it is again reversing now.

1991 LPG reforms → Opportunities in cities rise / people migrate
↓
Marry & Settle Nuclear family
↓
Both husband & wife working
↓
problem in child care
↓
call parents from village
↑
joint family

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) With the increase in working women, the safety as well as care of children is jeopardised thus, people bring their parents from villages & start a joint family.

(2) Increasing stress & burden among working couples, & require presence of elders to take care of some stuffs ~~like~~ → rise to joint families in urban areas.

This trend is reversed in rural areas & there the nuclear families are increasing due to.

(1) Migration of youth to city & settle there (for jobs, education)

(2) Poor agricultural productivity & make living in joint family difficult.

(3) Disruption in old age bonds among family members is also a cause of nuclear families.

Thus, the necessited of economy are bringing changes in family structure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

Marriage is a system of social bond and relationship between individuals joinging the wedlock. However, due to growing differences, sometimes they are forced for separation or divorce.

- In India separation not divorce is dominant form of marriage dissolution due to.

(1) financial dependence of ~~fem~~ wife over husband.

(2) Social norms that conside divorce as taboo & illtreat a divorcee woman.

(3) lack of knowledge about legal rights among women.

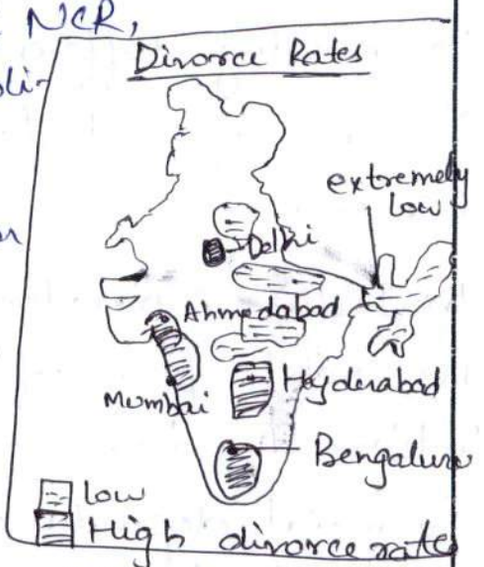
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) fear of child's future in case of divorce.

(5) People also tend to avoid legal & judicial poor (expensive & time consuming.

Regional variation in divorce rates

(1) High rates are seen in urbanised areas like Delhi NCR, Bengaluru metropolitan region



(2) States with poor socio-economic indicators have low rates due to low awareness from females.

(3) Region with large tribal population like North East, Central India, Himalayan States have low rates.

(4) States with large rural population have low rates.

Thus, divorce rates in India show spatial variation acc. to socio-eco. development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Dust storms are erratic atmospheric phenomenon associated with high speed winds with large amount of dust that hampers visibility.

Impact

(1) Loss of life & property (100s died in Agra)
(2) Damage to crops.
(3) Increase the process of land degradation as dust overlay wide stretches of fertile lands.
(4) They are often accompained by torrential downpour which simulate cloudburst & cause flooding.

In the last few years, there is an increase in dust storms in pre-monsoon period due to –

(1) Climate Change – rise in temperature

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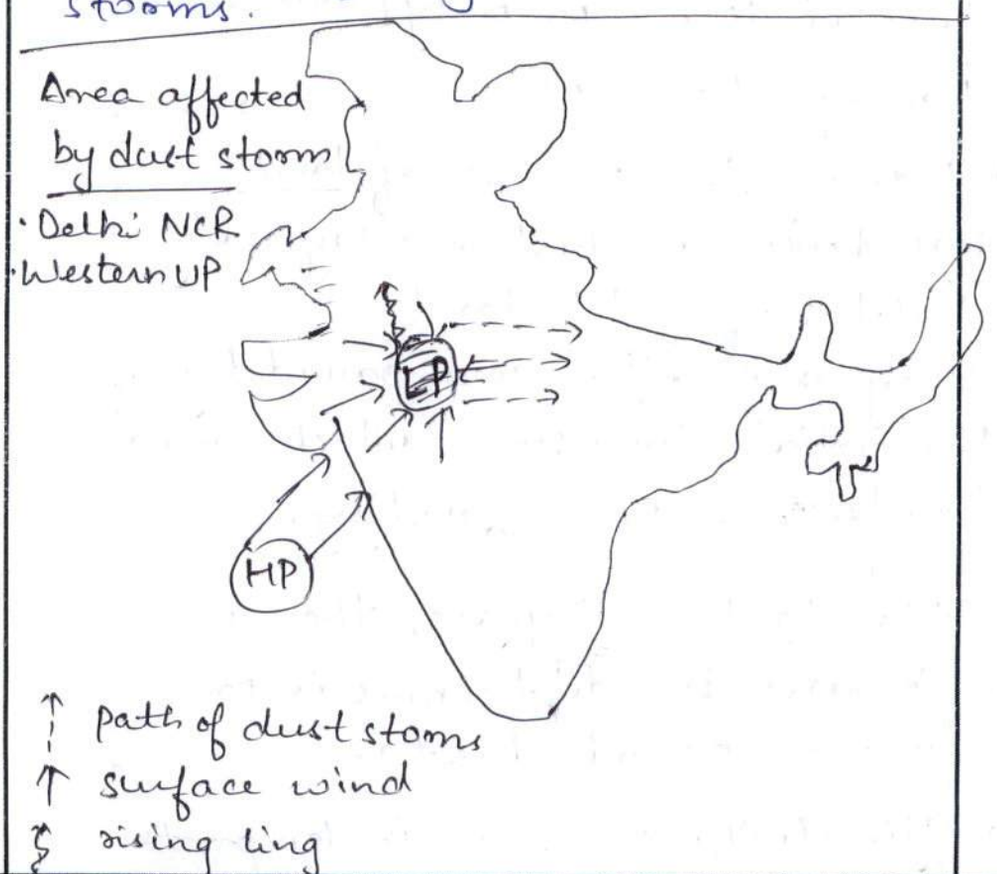
cause strong advection.

(2) Convergence of wind which further intensifies low pressure

(3) Deforestation has removed tree belts which act as storm breakers

(4) El-Nino Modoki which is abnormal heating of Central Pacific which causes surface divergence over Arabian sea & convergence over Rajasthan plains giving rise to dust storms.



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9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

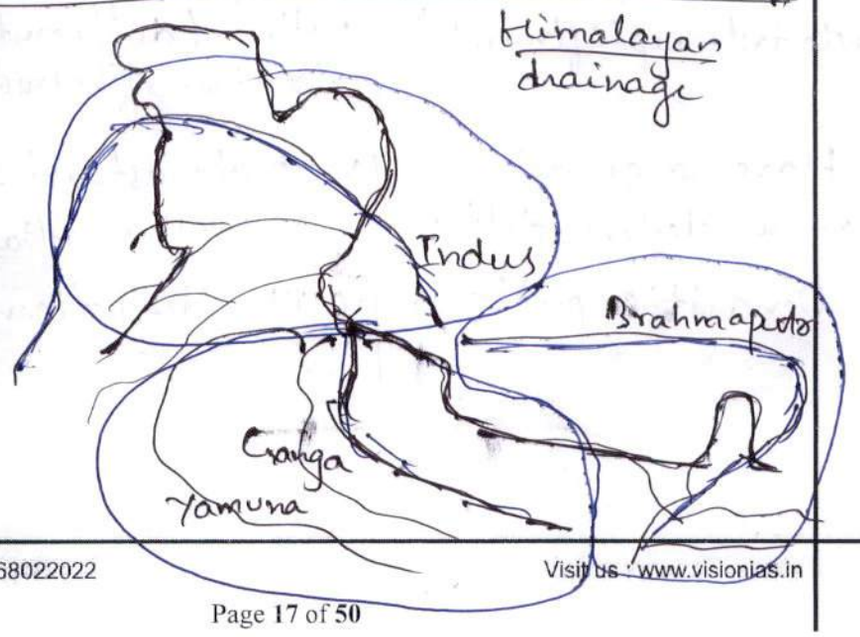
हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The drainage system of India can be divided into Himalayan & Peninsular Drainage System

Origin of Himalayan drainage

(1) There exist a large river, Indo-Brahma on Shivalik extending East West & falling into Arabian sea.

(2) With rise of Himalayas, it dismembered into Indus System, Ganga System & Brahmaputra system



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Peninsular Drainage During Northward journey of Indian plate, the western flank of peninsula broke off & give tilted to peninsula to the NW-SE & gave orientation of peninsular drainage. Western Ghats form water divide.

Himalayan System	Peninsular System
(1) Perennial rivers	(1) Seasonal rivers
(2) Large basins	(2) Relatively small basins
(3) Change courses frequently, flow over alluvium	(3) fixed courses due to hard rocks.
(4) Antecedent drainage (antedate upliftment)	(4) Superimposed pattern (different structure of bedrock)
(5) Have large deltas Ex- Sunderban delta	(5) Make estuaries as well as deltas
(6) Dendritic pattern	(6) Trellis pattern

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10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.
(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Plantation agriculture refers to growing single crop over large areas for commercial purposes.

Features

(1) Single crops, large estate
(2) Capital Intensive
(3) labour Intensive
(4) Commercial crops like tea, coffee, rubber spices grown, profit motive.
(5) Extensive use of fertilizers.

Problems

(1) labour are often exploited, poor wages, no social security.
(2) Soil degradation due to extensive use of fertilizers.
(3) Vulnerable to pest, disease outbreak,
(4) Require large capital, face shortage of funds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Palm oil has become the most consumed edible oil in India, this has led to increased in areas under cultivation.

Benefits

(1) Reduce import bill, about 80% imported from Malaysia & Indonesia

(2) Govt. started Integrated Scheme for Oil Palm, Pulses, Maize & Oilseeds (ISOPOM) to boost production.

(3) Supplement rural income. Help in realizing goal of Doubling farm income by 2022.

(4) Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu possess suitable conditions.

Challenges (1) It has led to clearing of forest cover → envt. degradation.

(2) It is not as nutritious as traditional India diet.

(3) People withdrawing from coconut which support coir industry, thus lead to rural deindustrialization

Need to balance economic necessities with environment protection.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indian art can be divided in Gandhara, Mathura & Amaravati on the basis of their place of origin.

Gandhara (1) It has Greeko-Roman influence.

(2) Spread in North Western India

(3) Use of blue-green sandstone earlier & mud and stucco later.

(4) Patronised by Kushanas.

(5) Associated with Buddhist religion

(6) Buddha in a spiritual mood, yogic position, half closed eyes and presence of large halo behind the head.

Sites at Bamiyan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mathura School

(1) Developed around Mathura, Kankal tila etc.

(2) Patronised by Kushanas.

(3) Have association with all 3 religions. Hinduism, Jainism & Buddhism

(4) Use of spotted red sandstone

(5) It developed indigeneously with no outer influence.

(6) Show Buddha in a delighted mood, muscular body, shaved, halo behind head but not as elaborate as Gandhara.

(7) ~~Image~~ of ~~h~~ headless sculptor of Kanishka & images of Yaksha & Yakshini are remarkable finds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Amravati School

(1) It also developed indigeneously in lower Krishna Godavari valley around Amravati, Nagarjunakonda.

(2) It was patronised by Satvahanas

(3) It used marble for making scuptors

(4) It is associated with Buddhism only.

(5) It shows images from dynamic narrative. Scenes ~~we~~ from Jataka tales were sculpted.

(6) The stupa at Nagarjun Konda was fine ~~ex~~ example of artistic excellence

Thus, various schools of art flourished in India depending upon patron, available building material, religion etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Britishers were not satisfied with the role of mere traders in India. With the end of Battle of Buxar & policies like Subsidiary Alliance Doctrine of Lapse, they also wanted their hold over territorial administration.

- They considered themselves racially superior & Indians uncivilized & treat it as White Men's Burden to civilize natives.

following steps were taken in their cultural Mission

(1) They considered study of Western Science & literature necessary

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for Indians, as Indian philosophy has no practical utility.

(2) W. Hasting started Calcutta Madarsa & Sanskrit College began by J. Duncan.

(3) They being regulations to end female infanticides in 1794 & 1805

(4) W. Bentinck abolished Sati in 1829

(5) Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856.

(6) Act of 1813, allowed Christian missionaries to carry on their activities in India.

(7) Macaule's minute, decided that education in India should be in English & of western sciences.

However, these steps should not be misunderstood as humanitarian or British concern for Indian masses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hidden agenda

(1) By educating Indians, they want to employ them for clerical jobs, as employing European was expensive.

(2) After revolt of 1857, they distanced themselves from socio-religious reforms as they find them to be cause of discontent.

(3) They want to create a class Indian in colour but British in taste, ideas & opinion.

This will help them in expanding markets for English goods.

(4) Missionaries aimed at conversion more than social welfare.

Thus, all British activities were guided by the interests of British economy with little concern for Indian masses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. **(250 WORDS) 15**

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

JL Nehru & Mahatma Gandhi were the most outstanding leaders of Indian freedom struggle. Gandhi chose Nehru as his successor. However, there were certain areas of friction between the two.

(1) Rural Industrialisation - Gandhi consider it indispensable for nation building as it will empower rural masses. Gandhi supported cottage industries.
While Nehru, though supported small scale industries, was largely in favour of heavy industrialisation & large scal industries like iron & steel dam. evident in 2nd five Year Plan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) State Control over economy.
Nehru was a socialist & favour strict ~~stric~~ control & presence of PSU & limited private participation.
While Gandhi was ~~of~~ a capitalist & want no state intervention.

(3) Foreign Capital. Nehru was not in favour of foreign capital & consider it a tool of colonisation, evident in his policies of closed economy.
Gandhi favoured foreign investment as long as it is within limits & doesn't make state dependent to foreign capital.

(4) Agriculture V/s Industry.
Nehru realised that to get rid of poverty, industrial dev. is necessary & hoped for trickle down effect.

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Gandhi considered that rural masses ~~who~~ will be empowered when agriculture prosper.

(5) Similarity

In the social sphere, both Gandhi & Nehru wanted state's separation from religion, that is the basis of Indian Secularism. Both wanted state to undertake the responsibility to educate masses & improve their well-being.

Thus, the ~~present~~ independent India adopted a mix of Gandhian & Nehru policies & some Gandhian principles were included in DPSP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. (250 WORDS) 15

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

China & USSR, both victors of World War II & both communist states have natural cohesiveness which drew both of them closer.

- However, certain factors led to the drift & growing China-US convergence in 1970s.

(1) The basis of Chinese communism & Russian communism were different.

China	Russian
(1) Decentralization	(1) Strong centralization
(2) Rural industrialization	(2) No focus on rural industries
(3) Limited capitalism	(3) No profit motive in ~~pro~~ production.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) With the adoption of Great Leap forward by Mao, the USSR grew suspect of Chinese resolve to communism.

(3) USSR opposed the action of Chinese government during Cultural Revolution.

(4) China was unhappy over USSR support to India during 1962 & 1971 war, thus, was looking for an able ally.

(5) Opening of economy by Deng Xiaoping in 1978
Thus, when Kissinger visited China in 1972 & the Ping-Pong diplomacy severely withered Sino-Soviet Relation.

Impact on Cold War

(1) The drift of China towards US was a severe blow to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

USSR. They lost their largest & most powerful ally.

(2) Now with Nuclear power in their backyard, they went for arms race. &

(3) In 1979 they (USSR) attacked Afghanistan, as an opportunity to contain US influence in Central Asia.

~~(4) Regan & Gorbachev~~

(4) The olympics in 1980 & 1984 saw withdrawal of US & USSR athletes.

The world was on brink on another war in 1980s but the dissolution of USSR led to end of cold war in 1991 & US hegemony in unipolar world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

When India achieved Independence, many were of the opinion that it will crumble & democracy will not survive long.

But after 70 years of democratic functioning India disproved this notion & emerged victor in their quest for democracy & independence.

Achievements

(1) Universal adult franchise, with equal rights for man, woman, propertied / non-propertied etc.

(2) The partition has disrupted social fabric but Indian continued to celebrate its religious diversity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) The ideals of justice, liberty, freedom & civil rights which emerged during long freedom struggle assailed in free India

(4) The life expectancy raised from 31 yrs. in 1947 to 63 yrs. in 2011.

Literacy rate - from 17% in 1947 74% in 2011. (RTE Act, 2009)

(5) Large population withdrawn from poverty & provided social security.

(6) Successful transition of govt. (periodic election).

However, the phase like Emergency (1975-76) proved a challenge to Indian democracy but Indian democracy emerged

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

further strengthened.

Challenges (1) large masses still under poverty, without adequate education & health opportunites.

(2) Communalism, regionalism, Left, Wing Extremism, NE extremism pose challenges to Indian security.

(3) Corruption in political spheres belie the spirit of fair elections

(4) Environmental degradational accompanies economic development. Pose a threat to livelihood to millions as well as threat to food security & lives.

Indian has covered a lot it has still large way to go to realise dreams of Justice liberty, Equality & fraternity contained in its preamble.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. **(250 WORDS) 15**

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Women, today are achieving higher echelons in every field & are no longer dependent on their father / husband or male support. But they also face several issues.

Issues faced by women

(1) Women Safety Incidences of violence against women are on the rise. Rape, domestic violence, safety at workplace make it difficult for women to equally share benefits of dev't.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Low labour force participation Rate
Only 27% & that too in mostly low paid jobs like agriculture & MSMEs.
They face a glass ceiling that is hampering their rise to top.

(3) Patriarchial mindset The low sex ratio in India (940) & even low CSR of 918 indicates a bias against girl child.

(4) Low rate of property ownership make them financially dependent.

(5) Child marriage.

Govt. Steps

(1) PCPNDT Act to curb female infanticide

(2) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Child Marriage Prohibition Act.

(3) Ujjawala yojana & Swach Bharat Abhiyan to ensure health & women safety.

(4) Sexual harassment of women at

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Work place Act, 2013

(5) Induction of women at combat roles in army.

Maternity Benefit Act, 2017

(1) 26 week leave instead of 12 week.

(2) 12 weeks leave for commission & adopting mother.

(3) Creche facility with more than 50 employees.

(4) facilility to work from home.

However, it has several shortcomings.

(1) No paternal leave - strengthen gender stereotypes.

(2) Unorganised sector like domestic helps are uncovered.

(3) It will make women less desirable employees.

Government is taking serious steps to give women their equal share in society. It requires change in mindset of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. **(250 WORDS) 15**

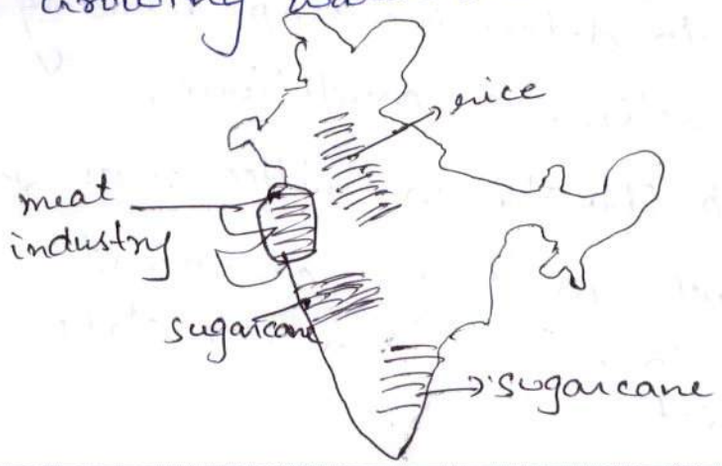
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

India is endowed with fair share of water. However, its unjudicious use has led to India being categorised as water stressed nation. Rising population will increase future demands.

factors

(1) Climate Change led to changes in rainfall pattern & increasing incidences of drought.

(2) Growing water intensive crops.



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(3) Industrial usage of water & discharge in rivers pollute water bodies.

(4) Surface runoff – after rain we have storage capacity of 303 mcft / 690 ft. surface water available in India.

(5) Indiscrimate ground water extraction with no recharge.

Sustainable Solutions

(1) National Water Policy, 2012 calls for pricing water to ensure its judicious use.

(2) Need of a National Agriculture Policy to determine crops according to agroclimatic conditions,

(3) Ashok Chawla committee recommended to put water in concurrent list to ensure no interstate conflict.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) 4 R concept - Groundwater
holistic management
- Surface water
- Moisture of Soil
- Rainwater

(5) Recycle water. San Diego & Singapore already meeting their drinking water needs by recycled water

(6) Increase storage capacity

(7) Interlinking of rivers to avoid surface runoff to oceans.

Water is not scarce, its wasteful use has led to the stress & thus, need to be managed efficiently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Soil is the basis of human food security. It is the largest storage & water filter and various nutrient helps in growing variety of crops.

- In last century soil health has degraded which threaten food security. Reasons are- indiscriminate use of fertilizes, monocropping, no following.

- India has regional variations in soil owing to its geological & climatic variations

(1) Alluvial soil- largest group, covers Northern Plain & river valleys. Poor in Nitrogen & phosphorus, very

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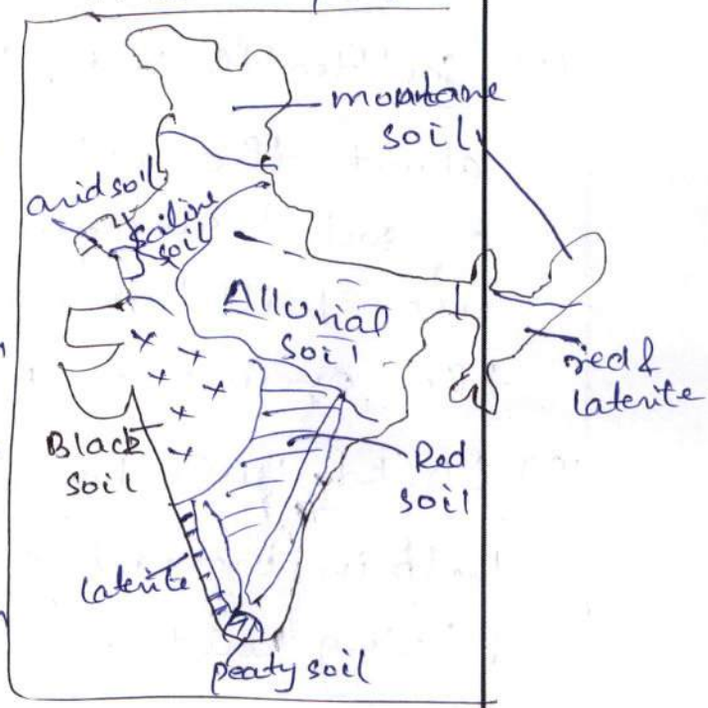
fertile, support almost all crops.

(2) Black soil
self plough, rich in iron lime.
Excellent for cotton cultivation



(3) Laterite in high rainfall areas due to leaching.
support plantation crops.

(4) Red soils in drier regions, support pulses, groundnut & a variety of crops. Most important for food security.

(5) Saline soil find in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area, Punjab, Haryana, due to excessive waterlogging that led to ~~ac~~ accumulation of salt in upper layers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government Measures

(1) Soil Health Card to give information about the nutrient composition of soil & subsequent fertilizer use. Will help in overcoming the overuse of NPK fertilizers.

(2) PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana will help in increasing irrigation cover & bring arid soil under cultivation.

(3) Village Resource Centers by ISRO to inform farmers about field conditions using Remote Sensing & Satellite data.

(4) Afforestation programmes will help in arresting soil erosion.

Government is making efforts for sustainable utilisation of soil to ensure food security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: **15**

निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

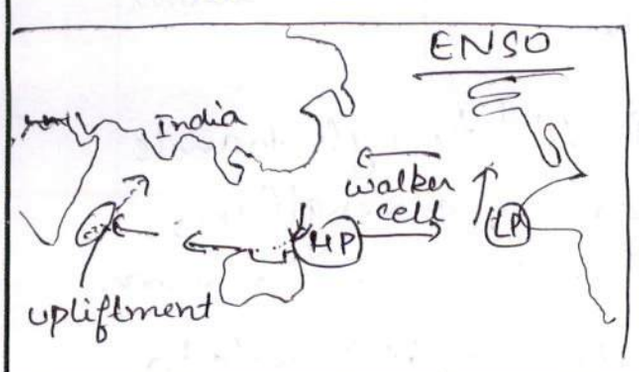
(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

(a) EL. Nino Southern Oscillation

Normal condition

the low pressure at Darwin / East Pacific, cause upliftment which subside at Mascarene high & strengthen monsoon winds.



The condition reverse causing upliftment at Mascarene high & thus weaken

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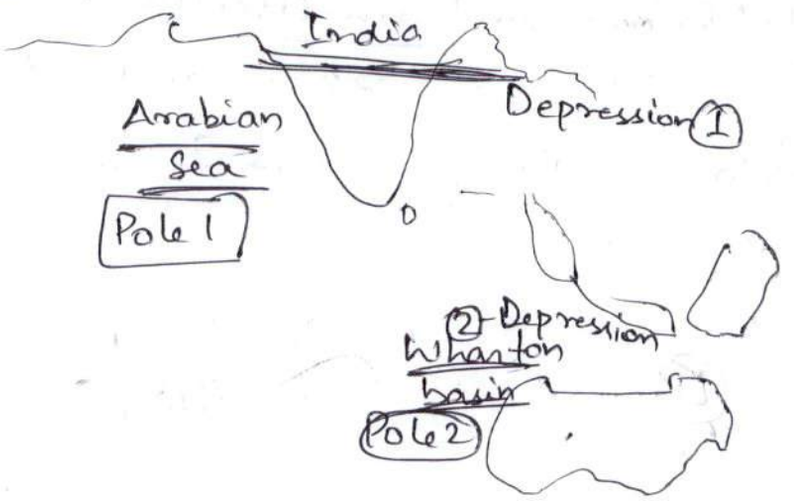
monsoon & drought conditions in India. Ex - 2014.

(3) Indian Ocean Dipole



2 poles of dipole at — Arabian sea
— Wharton basin

+ve IOD	Arabian sea warmer than normal	Bay of Bengal cooler than normal
-ve IOD	Arabian sea cooler.	BoB warmer

During +ve IOD 2nd trough travels to Bay of Bengal & strengthens low Pressure & results in good monsoon while in -ve condition, it travels to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Arabian sea & weaken monsoon.

Madden Julian Oscillation a fast moving cloud in equatorial region, its movement over Indian Ocean is better developed than over Pacific ocean & helps in the strong monsoon.

- It bring moisture ladden clouds to Arabian basin that are carried by monsoon winds over India & help in good rain.

Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon & a combination of several features working at same time.

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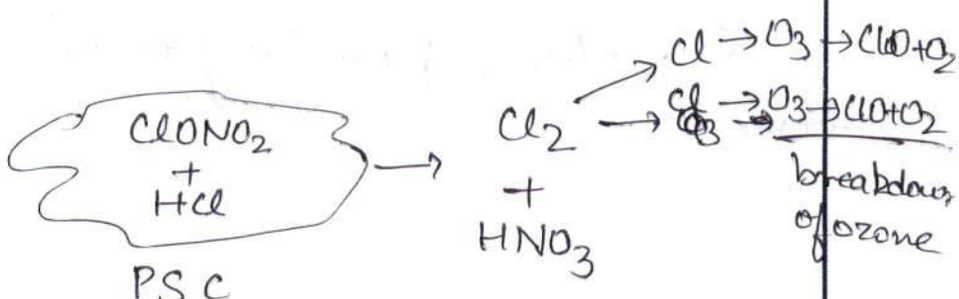
20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ozone Hole was identified first in 1980s over polar areas. It is caused by action of chlorine molecule over ozone molecules of Ozonosphere & allow harmful UV rays to pass to earth.

Reason for situation over polar areas

(1) Polar areas provide conditions for formation of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs)



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$ClONO_2$ & HCl are chlorine reservoirs. PSCs supports their reactions that help in formation of free chlorine.

(2) It happens in spring because the polar vortex is more developed in spring.

(3) At tropics, the height of troposphere is high so the gases donot escape to such heights. While the height of various layers of atmosphere is low at poles.

With the adoption of Montreal Protocol, CFC use has been discarded & replaced with HFC which are not ozone depleting but are responsible for

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

global warming. Kigali Amendment is adopted to limit HFC use & will be in force by 2020.

(159)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	AKSHANSH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	111460
Center	KB	Date	20/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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3	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

India adopted the system of parliamentary form of democracy which accords a significant role to the opposition.

Role

(1) Held government accountable for its actions.

(2) Role in legislation making since they have significant numerical strength.

(3) Financial Management - by heading Public Accounts Committee.

(4) functioning of parliament - post of Deputy Speaker is held by opposition.

(5) Detailed scrutiny & diverse opinion on various issues in parliament.

(6) Appointment panels of various functionaries like CVC, Lokpal has leader of opposition which underlines there role in anticorruption.

(7) Provide alternative to the public.

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However, sometime opposition is accused of disruption of parliament & needless opposition to various bills.

. The idea of shadow cabinet emerge from British parliament & its feasibility in India is debatable but it has several advantages

(1) Ready alternative government

(2) Opposition members are more alert & have counter portfolios → leading to training.

(3) Stability in course of mid term rejig.

(4) In the clamour of simultaneous elections, shadow cabinet can be useful.

(5) Continuity of administration & avoids policy paralysis

In democracy, opposition is ~~the~~ responsible for voicing public opinion whenever government goes astray & thus, is very important.

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

- Art. 32 & Art. 226 provide Supreme courts & highcourts to issue writs of Habeaus corpus, Mandamus, Quo Warranto Prohibition, Certiorari wherere there is violation of fundamental rights / legal rights of citizens.
- They are termed as 'heart & soul of the constitution'

(1) Habeas Corpus courts orders the person to present detenau before itself & check the legality of detention.

Significance - It is the bulwark of individual liberty. It was issued several times (SC/ST case) & its importance emerged in times of emergency when it was curbed.

(2) Mandamus - courts orders a public authority to perform its role.

Significance - whenever any authority abdicates its duty, it can be

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issued. Ex- SC pulled up UP govt. for failing to protect Taj Mahal.

(3) Prohibition & Certiorari - former prevents a judicial body from excessing its jurisdiction while later is curative & transfers case to itself.

Significance prevents breach of power by judiciary. Ex- SC order against NGT ban on diesel vehicles.

(4) ~~Man~~ Quo Warranto - determines legality of appointment to public office. Aggrieved as well as interested person can also file it.

Significance - prevents usurption of power, by incompetent people.

Ex - ~~TN~~ Tamil Nadu HC probing spoils system in public service commission.

Thus, this right prevents from the tyranny of officialdom & helps to enjoy the constitutional rights of liberty, freedom.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog was formed in 2014 replacing erstwhile Planning commission, to adopt a bottom-up approach in policy making.

Objectives-

(1) To evolve shared vision of development priorities within overall objective of national development.

(2) To foster cooperative federalism as strong states makes stronger nation.

Since its inception it has several achievements (1) Competitive federalism - by Health Index, Liveability Index, Agriculture Reform Index etc., thus making states to usher reforms.

(2) Economic Reforms - Agriculture marketing policy, 3 year action agenda etc.

(3) Participatory approach & co-operative federalism

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(4) Serve as Knowledge hub

But it suffers from certain shortcomings

(1) Onesize fits all approach - poor & backward states can't compete advanced states without support.

(2) Competition leads to crowding out investment by advanced states.

(3) It doesn't follow up & has making become an information repository hub.

Measures to make it more effective

(1) Give it statutory backing.

(2) Programmes like Aspiration Districts which reduce regional equity & promote inclusive development should be started in other areas

(3) It can be used to resolve interstate & center state disputes.

(4) Can serve as forum for horizontal power sharing or co-operative federalism.

Thus, Niti Aayog holds great promise for ~~de~~ future progress of India.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- The use of Art. 356 (President's rule) has proved to be the most contentious issue in Center State relations.
- Supreme Court's decision in SR Bommai Case outlined cases of its proper & improper use.

Proper use

(1) State failed to comply with center's direction.
(2) Constitutional failure leading to internal subversion.
(3) When there is threat to security of state.
(4) Government lost confidence vote & no alternative available.
(5) No party got majority in elections & no coalition formed.

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Improper use

(1) Massive defeat of state ruling party in Lok Sabha.

(2) After elections, when no party get majority & didn't probe for coalition.

(3) Without confidence vote.

SC judgement

(1) President to impose Art. 356 on Governor's report.

(2) Dissolution of assembly after parliament approval.

(3) Decision of support on the floor of the house

(4) If found faulty, court can reinstall the government.

(5) Secularism - basic feature of constitution & its failure can lead to imposition of Art. 356.

SC's ~~deck~~ decision provides clarity about fair use of art. 356 but it is still misused as seen in Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Good Governance refers to the process of efficient structure that provides frame work for people to optimise their goals & aspirations. It has 3 components

Good governance → Democracy, Rule of law, Citizen's welfare } Heralded by free press

Role of press freedom in good governance

(1) Termed as watchdog of democracy & 4th pillar of democracy.

(2) Held government accountable.

(3) Give representation to wide section of society

(4) Provides information → transparency & accountability.

(5) Helps in citizen participation & inclusive development.

Press freedom (Art. 19) is essential for achieving country's economic development.

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(1) Press role in bringing out disparities cover underprivileged sections.

(2) Press helps in investigative journalism & curbs corruption

(3) Press provides avenues to express dissent & expressing their opinion to government.

(4) Press helps in taking democracy to grass root level by spreading awareness about citizens rights.

(5) Helps in implementing citizens charter.

But press also suffers from several issues like fake news, paid news, sensationize crime, violate privacy, short attention span.

If good governance has to be achieved freedom of press with its responsible reporting should be the flag bearer.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Self Help Groups are groups of people that provides support services (financial linkages) to the marginal sections of the society. They have helped in providing financial inclusion through credit facilities to its members, but they suffer from certain weakness.

Problems (1) Credit support.
(2) Divergent needs of the members.
(3) Limited capacity to support.
(4) Lack of linkages with global value chains.

But for them to evolve as viable business enterprise require region & ~~sector~~ need specific approach.

(1) North East requires connectivity to market.
(2) Central India - credit supply.
(3) Slum dwellers skill development.
(4) Sex workers - rehabilitation, labour intensive jobs.

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SHG role in rural growth

(1) Provide machinery for farm
(2) Credit for input
(3) Collectivisation of products
(4) Post harvesting infra.
(5) Cottage industries for work in lean phase
(6) Skill development & educating youth.

SHG role in women enterpreneurship

(1) Women SHG of stone crushers in Rajasthan have mobilized them to buy inputs & work as independents
(2) Digital literacy.
(3) financial independence → free to work
(4) Earning women → Great expenditure on child & nutrition education
↓
Productive population → Nation's growth.

Thus, SHG are viable tools for transforming India & SHG bank linkage programme & National Policy for Voluntary Organisation will help in their strengthening.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

~~Hi~~ Education is one of the most important way of empowering the society. Higher education in India suffers from ~~lowenr~~ several problems.

Problems (1) Low enrollment - 23%

(2) Regional variation - college density in Bihar is 7/lakh population while it is 59 in Telangana

(3) Lack of infrastructure.

(4) Poor focus on research & practical learning

(5) Obsolete curriculum & poor teaching methods.

To revive the higher education Govt. has initiated several measures.

(1) Institute of Eminence Guidelines

(2) Designation of World Class universities

(3) Higher Education financing Agency to provide market based finances.

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All these measure are directed towards Central / Autonomous institutes & neglect state institution which enroll a large share of students.

- In this light, Rashtriya Uchttar Shiksha Abhiyaan will be important in removing this dualism.

Features (1) focus on removing gender disparity in enrollment.
(2) provide vocation & profession led education.
(3) Strengthen infrastructure by higher education cess.
(4) Leverage technology & online learning

Several other schemes like RISE (Revitalising Infrastructure & Systems in Education, NIRF ranking, SRIMAN (lease labs to students) will help in strengthening state university & improve the quality of higher education in India.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

PRI were give constitutional backing by 73rd amendment & under Art 243T they provide one-third reservation to women

Significance

(1) 16 states have given 50% reservation & women constitute 44% PRI officials.

(2) led to increase in confidence of women

(3) Political empowerment & have say in policies influencing them.

(4) Social empowerment due to expose to society & better financial position.

(5) Equality & represention to women of SC/ST - led to inclusive development.

(6) Women empowerment led to more devotion of resources to child development.

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But there are certain challenges

(1) Social attitude of working under women Sarpanch

(2) lack of family support - low attendance

(3) lack of leadership skills.

(4) lack of awareness & illiteracy.

(5) Panchayat Pati Syndrome - males perform their role

Measures

(1) Give them 33% reservation in Lok Sabha (only 11% representation) & assemblies. Pass women Reservation Bill.

(2) Property rights in name of women like in PM Awas Yojana.

(3) Training in leadership by Ministry of Women & Child Development.

(4) Address issues with traditional rights (Art. 371A - Nagaland oppose women representative).

Parliamentary Standing Committee suggested

(1) parties to give 20% tickets to women.

(2) Dual member constituency.

All these measures will help in political empowerment of women.

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian PM, at the Shangri-La dialogue asserted that India operates on strategic autonomy.

Strategic autonomy (1) to decide each issue on its merit & not due to membership of some bloc

(2) action to be based on principles.

India asserted that it is free to conduct its affairs & it still adheres to policy of Non-Alignment.

Some actions in the past have questioned this stance.

(1) CAATSA Act- US legislation bans any business entity to maintain relations with US adversaries. This can hamper India's defence engagement with Russia

(2) Sanctions against Iran by UN again

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affect India's oil supply & Chabahar port.

(3) Quad membership - US, Japan, India, Australia informal group for free, prosperous & open Indo-Pacific can hurt India's decision making as isolated state & its relation with China.

(4) Signing of LEMOA with US

Despite the above mentioned challenges, Indias has maintained its strategic autonomy by.

(1) India is diversifying its ~~apart~~ defence procurement & continue to engage with Russia.

(2) India's membership of SCO.

(3) India-Iran Agreement for rupee-rial exchange mechanism.

Thus, Indian foreign policy is based on principles highlighted in Panchsheel & the recent SECURE strategy by PM Modi which ensures strategic autonomy.

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA & BRICS are groups for regional co-operation ~~whic~~ with membership from developing nations. They highlight India's outreach for multilateralism & a global order that is representative, democratic & rules based.

- There are certain key differences in IBSA & BRICS.

(1) IBSA is a mechanism for South-South Cooperation, which BRICS is more aligned towards economic aspect.

(2) IBSA Partnership fund help in inclusive development in Global South & it acts as bridge for North South Cooperation while BRICS is aimed at breaking in dominance of North led World Bank, IMF by setup of New Development Bank.

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Relevance of IBSA & BRICS for India

(1) Members share common development challenges & thus, can partner each other.

(2) They can help in expanding the outreach of India's footprint in global economy.

(3) Contingency Reserve Arrangement of BRICS will help in case of BOP crisis & reduce dependence on IMF.

(4) They are more equitable & represent latent world powers.

(5) BRICS can be useful in tech. adoption & as well as developing marketing linkages.

But these groupings suffer due to their differences, domestic challenges, different perceptions of west etc.

They can help India realising its role of global leader.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Resolution refers to resolution of conflict short of ~~Reso~~ litigations.

Methods of ADR

- Mediation
- Conciliation
- Arbitration

(1) Arbitration a 3rd party arbitrator presides resolutions process & its work according to predefined process.

(2) Mediation - the resolution process provides solution that is not binding on the party, It is by their mutual consent.

(3) Conciliation Conflicting parties resolve disputes by themselves in presence of

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3rd party.

Advantages of ADR

(1) Time & cost effective

(2) Reduce burden on judiciary.

(3) Since resolution is by mutual consensus, few chances of dispute.

~~(4) Reduce loss to business, due~~

But, ADR process is plagued by several problems that create challanges in its adoption.

(1) finality of judgement - may cause dissent

(2) Unsatisfied party appeals in court & thus burdens judiciary.

(3) lack of ADR facilities in India & companies rush to Singapore, thus, loss of revenue.

(4) Poor data availability & quality of arbitrators.

Recently, Government introduced Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment) Bill that addresses these challenges.

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features • National Arbitrator council for data management & appointing arbitrators.

• Disputing parties to directly approach arbitrators listed by Supreme Court.

Apart from this we may adopt Italy's system of opt-out that provides for compulsory arbitration before litigation & gave incentives for resolving disputes at arbitration stage.

Thus, ADR present viable option for resolving disputes & achieving economic development.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In India, judiciary with the power to punish for its contempt. The process is mentioned in Contempt of Court Act, 1971

- Contempt covers any written or verbal action that cause

→ Disobediance to its orders
→ Obstruction in administration of justice.
→ Scandalize the authority of court
→ Interfere in its functioning.

The power is important tool to ensure the judiciary functions without fear or favour & protects maligning attempts on administration of justice.

- It provides for fair criticism & publication of its providing without

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attempt to disfiguring them.

But, over the years there is a greater clamour against the contempt powers due to.

(1) Violates Art. 19 that is, freedom of expression.

(2) Allows judiciary to escape from criticism.

(3) It is used to silence critics & avoids any measure of transparency & accountability.

(4) It violates Art. 14 as it creates a different section (judiciary) that can't be criticized.

There is a need to relook into contempt of court Act.

- It is required to redefine what constitutes contempt, any action provacting violence & serious tarnish of image will be considered contempt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Need to balance freedom of expression & contempt powers.

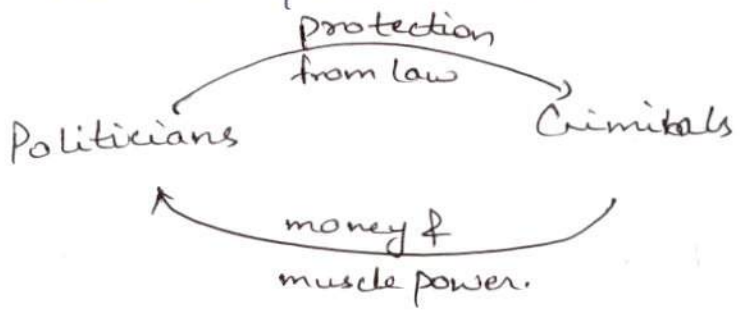
Thus, a co-operative exercise between executive, legislature & judiciary will be required to arrest its misuse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Crimalization of politics refers to nexus between politicians & criminals.



- According to Association of Democratic Reforms
  34% – MPS haves criminal cases against them
  21% have serious criminal cases.

Impacts

(1) Shook public faith in judicial process
(2) Law breaker ⟶ Law maker.
(3) Undermines democracy
(4) Cause disruptions in parliament.
(5) Increase in crime in society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of Supreme Court

(1) formation to special courts for trial of politicians.

Help in → politician to clean their image
→ free & fair election

(2) In Lok prahari case, ordered public servants to declare source of income & assets declaration of themselves, spouse & dependents.

(3) ~~Struck~~ Passed judgement that those convicted over 2 years can't fight elections upto 6 years on release.

Role of EC

(1) Section 8 on RPA, 1951 which allow politician to continue membership has been struck down on its appeal.

(2) Sect 8 of Model Code of Conduct, ~~to~~ limits on election expenditure & number of star campaigners be manifesto to be in spirit of consitution, curb freebies.

(3) Asking to ~~ad~~ give power to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

deregister parties under Sec 29 of RPA

(4) Add Sec. 58B to punish for bribery (demand).

Role of Media

(1) It can help in providing information about candidates

(2) Create a level playing field by informing citizens.

(3) Investigative journalism can help in conviction

Apart from this, consideration of Vohra Committee report, State funding of elections, limits on expenditure, can help in freeing politics from crime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National Commission for minorities was set up by the Parliament in 1992 by NCM Act. It has the following mandate.

(1) To advise government of issues related to minorities.

(2) To spread awareness about Constitutional safeguards (Art. 29, 30) & legal measures among minorities.

(3) To promote interests of minorities.

(4) To undertake research, education & analysis for minority advancement

(5) To encourage NGOs, civil society working for the empowerment of minorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

(1) Poor capacity building & lack of human resources.

(2) Its reports are advisory in nature & thus, mostly no action is taken

(3) fund crunch to take any meaningful action for minority welfare.

(4) Non. representations of all minorities in its (6 religious minorities)

(5) Weak state authorities. (SMC)

(6) Neglect the issue related to linguistic minorities (handled by special officer for linguistic minorities - Art 350B).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures (1) Increase support staff & proper training & HR management.

(2) Resource availability to NCM to take actions.

(3) Representation of its report in parliament & accountability of government over non-action.

(4) Constitutional backing - will give weight to its functioning

Thus, issues related to fund & functionaries need to be resolved for proper functioning of NCM.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently government decided to invite application for lateral entry at Secretary level. This move is impotant due to.

Need. increasing complexities
- complacency in bureaucracy
- lack of specialisation.

Advantage
(1) Domain expertise - Better policy making
(2) Induce competition in bureaucracy,
(3) Past experience of RBI, NITI Aayog, (Mammohan Singh, Bibek Debroy etc)
(4) Improve efficiency of administration due to private managerial skills.
(5) Fill Vacancy of officers (as demanded by Basawan Committee).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, the issue also faced some challenges.

(1) lack of wide exposure & ground reality

(2) Opposition by career diplomats

(3) Difficult to measure ~~long t~~ accountability & responsibility.

(4) Lack of long term stake.

(5) Past experience with Air India is not very joyful.

Thus, Lateral entry is a small step in bigger scenario of civil service reforms.

There is need for-

(1) 360° appraisal mechanism

(2) Avoid political interference

(3) Performance based appraisal

(4) Deputation to private sectors

(5) Public Administration universities to train aspiring civil servants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Mechanism for Grievance Redressal

(7) Role of DoPT in personnel management need to be free from attrition.

Civil service is the steel frame of Indian administration. To shed the rust it requires some urgent reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Niti aayog started 'transformation of Aspirational Districts' Programme ~~to~~ by selecting 115 backward districts.

Programme outline

(1) Identify backwardness based on multidimension criteria (poverty rate, agri productivity, percapita income, gender inequity, literacy rate, infrastructure development.)

(2) Adopt multi pronged strategy

Physical Infrastructure → Connectivity

Socio-economic infrastructure → Health, education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The programme is ~~no~~ pathbreaking in its approach as it will undertake following steps.

(1) Education, skill development & capacity building of population.

(2) Linkages both physical by creating roads as well as policy support.

(3) Industrial development - to create ~~ca~~ jobs & dispersion of development.

(4) Convergence of programmes to achieve economy.

(5) focus on increasing income - youth & women enterpreneurship & bank loans.

(6) Knowledge suppat - by providing linkages with scientific community. Ex- Krishi Vikas Kendras.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Health strengthen Primary health care, improve service delivery & governance reforms.

(8) Designation of Prabhari Officers to be incharge of overall implementation & engaging with center.

ToAD programme will lead to the overall development of districts & reducing regional disparities & ushering prosperity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

MDG were a set of 7 goals outlined by UN for developing nations.

- India's performance on health indicators

(1) Reduced TFR to 2.2

(2) Reduced MMR to 167/lakh

(3) Reduced IMR below 100

(4) Achieved immunisation target.

(5) Eradicated Polio, years & reduced incidence of infectious disease.

(6) Increase the rates of institution delivery.

Overall, India progressed on a lot of indicators but still fall short of the target.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Now SDG 3 - Good health & wellbeing for all - provides framework for further Action & to achieve the unmet targets

(1) It calls to reduce still birth rate of single digit by 2030.

(2) Replacement level fertility & ↓ fertility rate further.

(3) Universal immution.

- Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan for health insurance

SDG 6 clean water & sanitation

(1) calls for reducing water borne diseases.

SDG 2 Zero hunger

- calls to achieve food & nutritional security.
- India launched Poshan Abhiyaan to reduce incidence of malnutrition & underweight by 3% & low birth weight - 30%, anaemia - 2%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SDG 8 Decent Work & Economic Growth

- end child labour in all its form & led to healthy development of children.
- India ratified Convention 138 & 182 of ILO.

Thus India has taken several steps & National Health Policy, 2017 is in line with achieving targets under SDG.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

- Tribals constitute 8% of India's population & are the most backward section of Indian Society.
- Forest Right Act, 2006 is the most significant piece of legislation for their empowerment.

Features

(1) Land Rights - upto 4 hectares.

(2) Forest management rights.

(3) Use of forest resources & minor forest produce.

(4) Gram Sabha to be the decision maker for granting licence for mining.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Right against displacement.

Saxena Committee highlighted several gaps in the functioning of FRA, 2006.

(1) Rights of Gram Sabha performed by forest department.

(2) Land titling rights are used for encroachment.

(3) Compensation in case of displacement is poor despite LARR, Act

(4) Tribal's habitat rights under FRA, 2006 are in conflict with Critical Wildlife Habitat, under WPA, 1972.

Ex- Soliga tribe from BRS Tiger Reserve, Karnataka is expulsed from their habitat.

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Measures

(1) FRA, 2006 has to be implemented in its spirit & rights has to be performed by Gram Sabha.

(2) Tribal displacement has to be exp exception rather than rule.

(3) Strengthen the safeguards provided to tribals.

(4) Improve functioning of Tribal Advisory Council

Welfare of tribals is necessary to achieve social & economic justice enshrined in constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US ties are on a upslide since the beginning of 21st century that is highlighted by following.

(1) Signing of civil nuclear deal in 2008

(2) Supporting India's membership bid in NSG & permanent UNSC seat.

(3) Deep defence cooperation by signing of LEMOA & further deliberation of CESMOA & BECA.

(4) Signing of Defence technology & trade Initiative.

(5) Energy sector - LNG import from US.

(6) Strategic convergence against assertive Chinese presence in Indo-Pacific.

(7) Decaying role of Pakistan in terrorism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

At the same time there is divergence on important issues.

(1) Trade - US has been posing protectionist posture & introducing duties of Indian goods as India enjoys favourable trade balance.

(2) Immigration - against US is crying foul over employment of Indians using HIB visa & introducing changes in it.

(3) Climate Change US withdrew from Paris agreement while India is actively pursuing its commitments

(4) India Russia Engagement Russia is an all weather ally of India & largest defence supplier. ~~It~~ US is introducing CAATSA Act to penalise engagement with Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Iran - India needs Iran to enter Central Asia (International North South Transit Corridor) & to develop Chabahar port & import oil. US is ~~ind~~ introducing sanction against Iran after withdrawing from JCPOA.

Thus, India needs to keep its interests first in any relationship & must also have to be aware of diminution of US role & thus, look for other likeminded partners (Japan).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India & Israel are natural partners & share robust ~~P2P~~ People to people & government ties.

Engagement

(1) Defence → import of Barak missiles & AWACS

(2) Agriculture management, micro irrigation

(3) Water recycling

(4) Technology transfer & innovation.

But there are structural differences in Indian & Israeli national security situations.

(1) India's great enemy is Pakistan & it has territorial dispute, while the nature of Israeli conflict is religious.

(2) Nature of Indian society is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Secular, which Israel recently declared as Jewish states.

(3) Pluralism & diversity of India also present security challenges (casteism, communalism) while Israel is a homogeneous society.

(4) Israel's adversary Iran & Saudi Arabia enjoys good relationship with India.

(5) All these facts, limits stronger strategic rapproachment but still India & Israel can engage on the ~~ab~~ aspects mentioned earlier.

(1) Israel can take India's support in voicing its concern with Arab world.

(2) India can utilise Israeli technology to indegenise its defence industry.

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Thus, though India & Israel have strategic difference, there is enough scope for cooperation.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	AKSHANSH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	111460
Center	KAROL BAGH	Date	22/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Women constitute only 14% of elected MPs in 17th Lok Sabha. This political marginalization of women is responsible for their marginalisation in other spheres of life.

108th Constitution Amendment bill seeks to provide one third reservation of seats to women in parliament & state legislature. It will help in

Meaningful political participation of women

- Better policy formulation affecting women & child (Parliamentary Standing Committee on Women & Child Affair has only 2 women members)
- Their role in party activities as well

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as in campaigning, voter participation will improve.

- Women in politics → Better socio-economic development
  ↓
  Increased literacy & financial independence → Better recognition and confidence → Women in politics

Make democratic process more inclusive

- Representation to SC/ST and other marginal section.
- Women participation will have positive impact on child development & poverty reduction

However there are certain challenges in the bill (1) freedom of choice of voters will be curtailed

(2) Not chosen on merit

(3) Panchayat Pati Syndrome - male member working on their behalf

Parliamentary Standing Committee recommended

→ parties to have internal quota for women

→ dual member constituencies.

Increasing women participation in politics will make it truly representative & meaningful.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Reservation was provided as an affirmative action to end the historical injustice meted out to SCs/STs.

Art 15(4) empowered government to make provisions for welfare for SC/ST and backward classes. Art 16(4) provided for reservation in employment for SC/ST.

Judicial pronouncements In the M. Nagraj case (2006), SC allowed reservation in promotion for SC/ST on 3 preconditions

(1) Quantifiable data to show backwardness

(2) Quantifiable data to show inadequate representation.

(3) Doesnot hurt administrative efficiency

This was done after 85th Constitutional Amendment where government extended provision of reservation not only to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

appointment but to promotion also.

There are certain issues with reservation in promotion

(1) Reservation is not a fundamental right but an enabling provision

(2) Employment doesn't end social discrimination

(3) Against the idea of merit.

(4) Already enough reservation provided.

But the government took the stand that

(1) Reservation in promotion aims to end historical disadvantage

(2) Skewed representation of SC/ST at higher level (only 4 secretaries)

(3) false notion of 'administrative efficiency'

Reservation in promotion aims to provide not only equality of opportunity but substantive changes in condition of SC/ST

Reservation brings all on an equal platform

Upward social mobility

Reservation in promotion

Reservation in admission, job

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Constitution under Art 244 provided for Autonomous district councils for administration of Scheduled & Tribal Areas in Schedule VI regions (Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura)

These ADC are endowed with judicial, legislative, executive & taxation powers but still they fail to empower communities at grassroot level because.

Reasons for underformance for ADC

(1) Discretionary role of Governor - impact their independent function

(2) Lack of skilled professionals - hurt efficiency

(3) Corruption among members - led to leakage of funds meant for development

(4) Lack of devolution of financial powers. and inefficient utilization of existing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

powers.

Measures to improve performance

1) Codification of customary laws to ensure proper functioning & end protests in name of violating their traditions.
2) Increase number of female representatives.
3) Creation of elected ~~Pto~~ Village Municipal Council
4) Curb discretionary role of Governor
5) Skill training under Rajiv Gandhi Pandayat Sasaktikaran Karyakram

Recently an amendment was introduced in Parliament to increase number of seats in ADC to give representation of all tribes.

To let ADC function in the manner envisage, there is need of capacity building & clear devolution of functions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Official Secrets Act, 1923 was enacted to curb espionage activities & attempts to subvert government. The act is a colonial legacy which is criticized for its use in a democratic country.

Ex- Recently editor of The Hindu was booked under OS Act for disclosure of document related to Rafale deal

Rational for continuance

1) Protects from disclosure of secret information
2) Promote national security (Ex- few year back data from scorpene submarine leaked)
3) Help government to protect national assets (nuclear programme, space mission)

However, act is criticized for its vague nature, words like 'secret'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

give discretionary power to officials & is prone to misuse.

RTI to take precedence over OSA

1) Right to Information Act, 2005 was enacted to put public records to scrutiny & usher transparency in governance

2) Section ~~Act~~ 23 of RTI act says, it takes precedence over other Acts

3) In era of information flow, public has right to know about functioning of government

OSA to take precedence over RTI

- Section 8 of RTI Act empowers government to deny information
- Revealing information can hurt strategic interests of nation.

So a balance between RTI & OSA has to be kept to promote transparency as well as freedom of press.

2nd ARC recommended to repeal Official Secrets Act & add a chapter in National Security Act. Thus, a relook at the legislation is the need of hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

~~Governance~~

India Enterprise Architecture is a framework to reinvigorate & reform the governance process by restructing the Enterprise Architecture.

Principles

1) Decentralization work on principle of subsidiarity to ensure public participation & optimal outcomes

2) Capacity building → organisational capacity building
→ individual skill development

3) Clear delineation of functions for each layer to ensure accountability & reduce confusion.

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Role in Improving Governance

1) Accountability - by clear role demarcation, public can held officials accountable for their functions.

2) Enhance organisational capacity to perform its role & better service delivery to citizens.

3) Public participation - marginal sections to be stakeholder in policy making

4) Efficient utilization of resources, expanded reach of governance and optimal outcome achievement.

2nd ARC also recommended to ~~achieve~~ adopt India egovernance Enterprise Architecture to improve governance landscape in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Civil Servants are mandated to exhibit highest standards of integrity, probity & impartiality in their conduct. However, several post retirement appointments raises doubt over their apolitical functioning and thus, demand of a 'cooling off' period arises.

Rationale of 'cooling off period'

- Maintain political neutrality while in office
- Promote public trust in administration
- Work without 'fear or favour'
- Also utilize their valuable experience & insights.

Violations of this provision former CAG Vinod Rai after retirement was appointed

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head of committee overlooking transition of BCCI.

All these raises the necessity to have a relook at Civil Service Conduct Rules.

Measures

1) CSC Rules to mandate a cooling off period,
2) Separate body to look after post retirement appointment.
3) Not consider post retirement appointment while in office.
4) Similarly rules to bar post retirement appointment of important offices like election commission to ensure their independent functioning.

It is important to utilize vast knowledge to retired civil servants but at the same time there is need of a framework to ensure apolitical functioning while in office.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

India has the highest Burden of malnutrition in the world.

38% children are stunted (1/3 of global)

21% children are wasted (1/2 of global)

48% girls below 5 years are anaemic

To address these challenges, POSHAN Abhiyan was launched.

features (1) Timely targets to reduce stunting, wasting, under 5 mortality & anaemia by 3, 3 & 2% respectively

2) Mission approach. National Nutrition Mission to achieve targets

3) Intersectoral & multidisciplinary approach - involve various ministries like health, women, HRD etc.

4) Monitoring and timely intervention for course correction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Improvement over early programmes

1) Integration earlier programmes like ICDS, Mid Day Meal, PDS were in silos & lack integrated approach.
2) Clear cut role define & mechanism for coordination under POSHAN Abhiyaan.
3) Programme design ICDS focus on child in age 2-6yrs while most development occurs in first 1000 day, POSHAN Abhiyaan corrects this.
4) Nudge theory POSHAN abhiyan aims to make its a Jan andolan & force people to act voluntarily.

Poshan Abhiyan will help to achieve several Sustainable Development Goals like SDG1 No poverty, SDG2 Zero Hunger, SDG 3 Good Health & Wellbeing, SDG 10 Reduce inequalities etc.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

'Health for All' is an often quoted dictum however, the affordability of healthcare make it inaccessible for many in India. To address this generic medicines can be a gamechanger.

Need of Generic medicines

1) Improve healthcare affordability 46% people avoid consulting doctor, before need for hospitalization.
2) Reduce ~~out~~ Out of pocket Expenditure currently about 70% of healthcare expenses.
3) Reduce poverty 18% people meet healthcare expenses by borrowing.
4) Improve health outcomes access to quality medicines will improve health standards.
5) Fulfill global responsibility - export to Africa

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for low availability & Adoption

1) Lack of awareness & distrust towards generics
people are unaware that they have similar efficacy as branded medicines
2) Lack of referral - doctors usually refer branded medicines
3) Nudge people think cheap medicine have low efficacy & are substandard.
4) Lobbying by pharma companies to reduce availability of generics, use patent rights.

Government Initatives (1) Pradhan Mantri Jan Ausadhi Pariyojana to provide generic medicine in hospital compounds.
2) Medical Council of India mandated doctors to refer generic names of medicines
3) Compulsory licensing provision under Patents Act to overcome intellectual property rights issues.

Generic medicines are required to provide Universal Health Coverage & achieve SDG 3 Good Health & Wellbeing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Global trade rules as mandated by WTO are based on the principles of reciprocity & non discrimination. It has helped to promote free & fair trade & uphold consumer interests but lately facing several challenges

Challenges

1) Rise of Regional Trade Blocs like TTIP, RCEP that seeks to thwart global free trade regime.

2) Issues in Dispute Settlement lengthly & costly.

3) Growing protectionism in US, Britain & led to trade wars, imposition of tariffs (withdrawal of Generalised System of Preferences by US)

(4) Slow reforms in WTO - Trade in services

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still face high tariffs, despite covering 2/3rd of global trade.

Measures to address these challenges

1) Plurilateral agreements like minded countries to converge & agree on issues affecting them.
2) Speedier resolution of issues like trade in services, agricultural market access.
3) Fight protectionism dismantle trade barriers, action against countries going against liberal trading system.

WTO has been successful in liberalizing global trade as 98% trade is under WTO norms & has led to 84% reduction in tariff. Democratic & consensus based working of WTO necessitates to work for its revival & save world from plunging into deglobalized & protectionist era.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफ़ेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India - US are strategic partners sharing democratic ideals to pluralism & inclusivity. In recent times, the ties have broadened to cover defence, economic, cultural (P2P contacts) and strategic relations.

However, there are certain impediments affecting India - US trade relations.

1) Tariffs. US president pronounced India as 'tariff King'.

→ highlighted issues of 100% tariff on motorbikes import from US

→ imposed tariff on iron & aluminium import from India.

→ Put India on Priority Watch List on US Trade Representatives.

2) Subsidies - dispute against Domestic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Content Requirement under India's Solar Mission

→ objected to agriculture subsidies in India

3) HIB visa US curbed the number of visas and also strengthened the eligibility clause. This has restricted movement of skilled professional

4) Withdrawal of GSP → non-reciprocal market access to goods from developing countries

Impact on India	Impact on US
• $5.4bn worth goods affected, having benefit of $70 million	• Reduce competitiveness of industries based on subsidized inputs.
• Affect agriculture exports & handloom sector	• High cost to consumers due to imposition of tariff

India can't go for a tariff war with US. It need to increase exports & cut non-essential imports, diversify markets & lookout for a trade package with US. Both US & India need to tread cautiously as the relationship is much beyond only economic interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Democracy is standing on twin pillars of independence (autonomy) and accountability. They help in emphasizing better performance as well as compels one to work under the limits set on it.

Independence without Accountability	Accountability without Independence
• Lead to monopoly, discretion & corruption	• Death of individual initiative
• Waste of public resources.	• Freedom to perform efficiently
• Tyranny of those in power	• Poor service delivery & inefficient governance.

Judiciary in India is provided independence under several provisions like

1) Mode of appointment no executive interference.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Mode of Removal / Security of Tenure only on grounds of proved misbehaviour / incapacity.

3) Expenditure charged on consolidated fund of India

4) Power to Punish for Contempt of Court.

5) Freedom to appoint its staff

6) Ban on post retirement duty.

However, this independence is not balanced by equivalent instrument of accountability & has led to several issues

1) Judicial conduct - charges of corruption, sexual misconduct etc.

2) Removal - Impeachment is a long drawn process & has political overtones.

3) Appointment - judges appointing judges, and uncle judges syndrome — charges of nepotism

4) Against balance of power

5) Undemocratic - no check & balance,

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opaque functioning

This raises the question. 'Who is judging the Judges?' Thus, there is need to

Measures

1) Judicial standards & Accountability Bill

2) till now regulated by Restatement of Values of Judicial life, 1997

2) Memorandum of Procedure - to appoint judges.

3) Make minutes of collegium meeting public

2nd ARC recommended to appoint Judicial Ethics Commissioner & National Judicial Oversight Committee.

Judiciary has to set example to maintain its credibility & public trust by adopting equivalent instruments of accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Government departments are the tools to share burden & effective functioning. They work on principle of division of labour & Effective delegation

Strengths

(1) Check & balance at every level ensures accountability.

2) Hierarchy prevents diversions in functioning & consolidation of power in a single body.

3) Effective functioning by sharing of workload among various departments

4) Transparency by various tools like

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audit, RTI, citizens charter etc..

Weaknesses (1) Opaque functioning despite RTI, there is no suomoto declaration of information & poor quality information is provided. (Based on demand-supply)

2) Red tapeism due to complexity to rules.

3) Attitudinal problem consider themselves as ~~fa~~ regulator rather than facilitator.

4) Policy making still obsolete working methodology. Reactive rather than proactive.

5) Poor charter implementation

6) Due to 73rd & 74th amendments, massive increase in size & working of departments, need of a complete overhaul & restructuring.

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Reforms required

1) New Public Management
- use of technology
- serve rather than steer
- service citizen not clients
- plan democratically & decentralized implementation

(2) Policy making (fire fighting) → Policy Planning (fire proofing)

(3) Effective charter implementation - Implement Sevottam model

4) Outsource some functions to private sectors.

5) E-governance - to improve service delivery & reduce public - official interface

Thus, in wake of growing needs we have to structure government departments to ensure their transparent & effective functioning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Rajya Sabha / Upper House of the parliament plays an important role in the legislative role of parliament & helps in maintaining federal equilibrium in an otherwise 'federal with a unitary' bias polity of India

Criticism about composition & function of Rajya Sabha

Composition	Function
• House to serve political end seekers.	• Delay in legislative procedure
• States don't have equal representation (UP has 31 members, Sikkim only 1)	• frequent disruption (172 bills in 354 sitting)
	• No control over financial & budgetary matters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• Certain nominated members have poor participations.	• Use by opposition to cause unnecessary delays - due to lobbying

All these criticisms doesn't Rajya Sabha a secondary house. It is an equal participant in legislative procedure.

Importance 1) Maintain federal equilibrium as parliament can make laws on concurrent list, it protects interests of states.

2) Induction of experts who are otherwise, unable to get elected or donot want to get into hassle of elections. Ex- Dr. ManMohan Singh.

3) Check hasty legislations to keep in check absolute majority of Lok Sabha

4) Special powers to legislate on state list (Art 249) & create all India

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services (Art 312)

To overcome these challenges & protect sanctity of Rajya Sabha we can introduce certain reforms. 2nd ARC recommended Office of Ethics Commissioner for both houses. National Commission to Review working of Constitution recommended minimum number of sitting (100 days) for Rajya Sabha.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

fair and free elections are the hallmark of a true democracy. Certain issues like opaque funding, black money, lack of transparency in political funding hamper electoral process.

According to ADR, 70% of political funding is from anonymous sources.

Several legislative measures to bring transparency in electoral funding.

1) Limit on electoral expenditure ₹ 60 lakh for Lok Sabha.

2) Electoral bond to donate party via cheque / digital means to curb cash donations.

3) Parties to file their donations under

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Income Tax Act Sec. 13A & also to report of EC under Sec 29 of RPA.

Despite these several challenges remains

1) No Limit on corporate donations 7.5% limit of profit removed, may lead to quid pro quo, favouritism

2) Curb on foreign funding removed

3) Electoral bonds further promotes anonymity, favours ruling party - 96.4% donations to BJP via electoral bonds.

4) Parties not file details of source of funding.

So the demand of state funding of election rises which has both its advantages & disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
• Level playing field.	• Promote status quo (difficult for new parties)
• Curb money & muscle power	• Voter to support parties they don't subscribe to.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Improve women's participation
- Halt criminalization of politics.
- Corruption in politics promotes corruption in other spheres of society, Create a 'clean India'
- Make political party agent of state rather than civil society.
- Increase distance between party & citizens.
- Contesting election only for monetary benefit

2nd ARC, Indrajit Gupta committee also ~~repuse~~ suggested state funding of elections, Proper discourse is needed to decide on this.

Till then, several measures like bringing political parties under RTI, digital funding, make donations above certain amount public can be taken to bring transparency in electoral funding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Cities are the lifeline of an economy. Today 31% (2011) of India's population is living in cities & is even increasing. This calls for rapid urban transformation to withhold this burden. Role of Urban Local Bodies in going to be crucial in this transformation.

Challenges plaguing urban governance

Funds - lack of market based funding mechanism

- 19% revenue from own sources (depend on devolution) → leading to low liquidity trap
- Lack taxation powers.
- Not utilising existing powers - severe

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

undercollection of property tax.

Functions - creation of Special Purpose vehicles & parastatal bodies

- Distict council not constituted in many states (Gujarat)
- lack of scientific devolution

Functionaries. lack of capacity

- lack of accountability & oversight mechanism
- Mayor - ceremonial head.

All these led to crumbling cities with issues like rising slums, congested traffic, poor administrative capability, environmental degradation etc.

Measures to address these issues

(1) funding - value capture financing & use of satellite data to collect property tax

- Municipal bonds - market based funding mechanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Land titling laws to create land banks & promote ease of doing business

3) Performance linked payment as suggested by Sumit Bose Panel.

4) Capacity Building of elected functionaries.

5) Programmes like ~~ARDU~~ AMRUT, SMART city will help in improving infrastructure in cities.

Cities like Surat, Pune have introduced intelligent traffic management systems

6) Use of government data - to create innovative solutions (shortage of housing by using rental housing, 12 mn, vacant houses in urban areas)

Thus, to enable transforming India & Urban India, to achieve SDG 11 Sustainable cities & communities, we need to reform urban governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Self help groups are informal association of people who come together to address their common challenges. They help in building social capital among poor especially among women.

Role in poverty Alleviation

1) Provide saving & credit facilities

2) Provide access to credit

3) Help in saving & developing financial management skills.

4) Help people to address their issues by their common endeavour. (NRLM to provide vehicle to SHG for Public transport)

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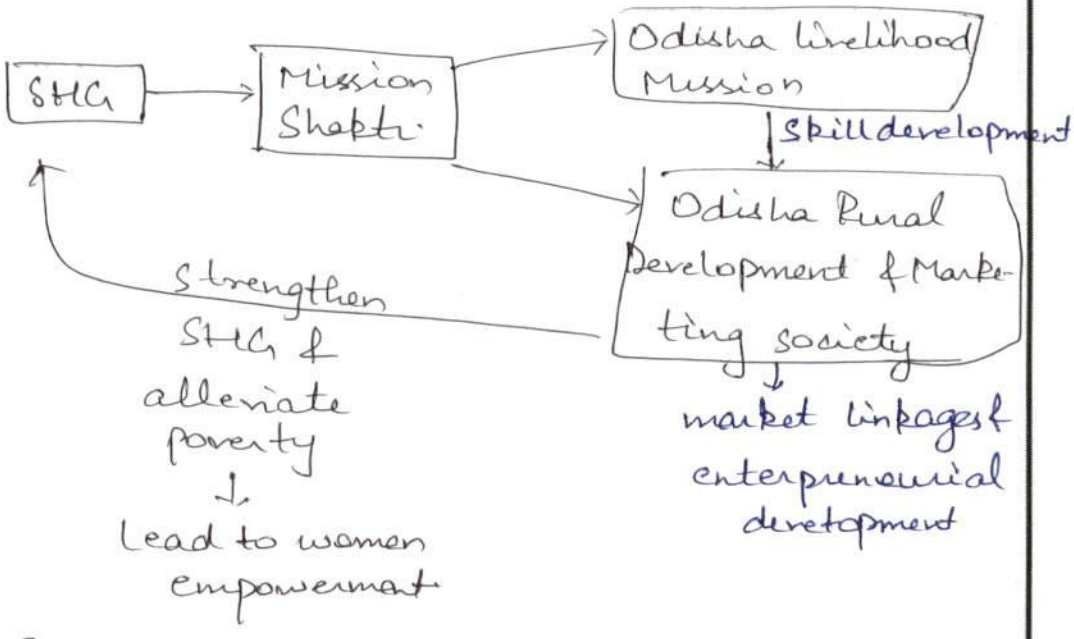
Case Study Mission Shakti in Odisha help in connecting Self help Groups to centers of skill development & promote income generating activity.



SHG Bank Linkage Programme to provide credit facilities to SHG to carrout their activities. It led to 80 lakh SHGs in India with over 10 crore members & ₹ 6700 capital, over 90% SHGs have exclusive women members.

Shortcomings (1) Only credit withous financial management training.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Lack of forwardward linkages & enterpreneurial development.

3) Corruption in cooperative banks & regional rural banks.

Measures to improve performance

1) Connect with State Rural Livelihood Mission

SRLM → market linkages
→ enterpreneurship development
→ product expansion

2) Greater regional expansion. Northeast is neglected

3) Linkages with MUDRA loans 78% MUDRA loans turned into NPA as loanee don't have knowledge to market products.

4) focus on modern sectors like Cafe Kudumbashree by SHG in Kerala showcasing shift to service sector.

SHGs are a great tool to accelerate poverty reduction, enhance rural development & women empowerment & thus need to be strengthened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has the largest number of graduates in the world but still there are issues about the quality of higher education in India as no Indian institute features in Top 100 on world institutions.

Challenges in Higher education

1) Equity
- Regional 7 colleges/mn in Bihar while 59 in Telangana
- Gender - Gross Enrollment Ratio 25% but has gender divide
- Caste GER among SC/ST is lowest

2) Employability - According to India Skills Report, 2018, only 47% of graduates are employable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Teacher availability and Quality - Pupil teacher ratio is quite high in India & teaching is not a preffered profession

4) Low focus on research & innovation outdated curriculum, less no. of seats in research institutions.

5) Shortage of infrastructure

6) Accreditation framework promotes poor quality institutes.

7) Low funding on edu. (3.4% of GDP)

Government has taken number of measures to address these challenges.

1) Institutes of Eminence - 20 institutes with Higher Autonomy

2) Higher Education finance Agency - to provide market linked finance for infrastructure development.

3) Revitalizing Institution & Systems in Education - for infrastructure development

4) Schemes like VAJRA, SRIMAN to promote research

5) Schemes like IMPRINT to increase

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

women enrollment.

6) Higher Education Commission of India Bill to reform regulatory structures.

Further reforms required to improve quality & relevance

1) Tiered Regulatory Structure
- Research institutions - Highest autonomy
- Educational Universities - Balance between autonomy & regulation
- Vocational Institutions - Highly regulated.

2) Industry-Academia linkage to improve employability

3) Research - investigator led & project specific research.

4) Accreditation framework to have strict monitoring over higher educational institutes

5) Teacher Management open teacher training institutes

6) Promote distance & online learning.

Only an educated India will help in realising dream to become world power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

After 70 years of Independence, still a large population in India in homeless, to provide housing by 2022 to every Indian Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched.

Features

1) Slum retrofitting & redevelopment
2) Credit linked Capital Subsidy
3) Financial Assistance for BPL families.

Progress

- PMAY - Urban has build 12 lakh houses by 2018
- Disbursal of loans to times of ₹ 3.4 lakh crore.

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Challenges

1) Issues in land acquisition

2) Poor private sector participation. due to low profitability

3) Poor technical involvement - still building houses by conventional methods.

Measures to fasttrack implementation

1) Better risk sharing arrangement under PPP mode to encourage private participation.

2) Create land banks to solve issue ~~to~~ of land acquisition

3) Use innovative tech methods. customized housing blocks.

4) Increase interest subvention under credit linked subsidy.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There is a need to make rapid strides under PMAY to cover the targets set under the scheme & help everyone to have access to safe housing.

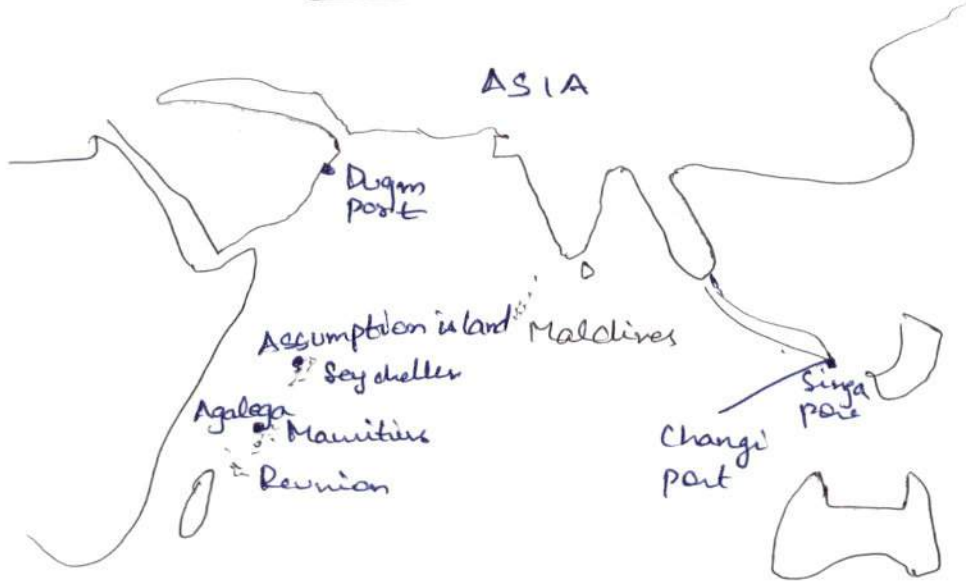
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India lies at the head of Indian Ocean & held extensive engagement with littoral nationgk to promote regional peace & prosperity. Island nations hold great importance in realising the dream of India to be the 'net security provider' in the region

Indian ocean



- Indian stratagic interests.

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Role of island nations

Geopolitical contours of region

- Securing Sea lanes of Communication & freedom of navigation
  70% of Indian oil imports via this region
- Countering Chinese assertiveness through its String of pearls policy
- Rich sources of hydrocarbons- gas hydrates & Poly metallic nodules.
- Mapping continental shelves & fishery resources

Maritime Security of India

- Address non-conventional threats like piracy, drug trafficking
- Conventional threats like terrorism (Maldives has highest per capita recruitment to IS.
- Secure its energy supply
- SAGAR security & growth for all in the region

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Indian Initiatives

1) Cultural Project Mausam & Spice Route to connect with ancient civilizational partners.

2) Economic extends line of credit, infrastructure development.

3) Defence cooperation Mi25 helicopters to Maldives.

4) Institutional Indian Ocean Regional Association (IORA) & IONS.

5) Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief Bottled water supply to Maldives in 2014

6) Developmental partnership & capacity building - patrolling shores of Mauritius to mapping hydrocarbons near Seychelles.

But needs to ~~to~~ step up its diplomatic engagement to counter Chinese influence & to safeguard its strategic interests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has transformed from a foreign aid receiver to foreign aid donor (11th largest among 28 OECD donor countries). Recently India provided $1.4 billion assistance to Maldives to overcome debt trap of China.

Over the ~~Two~~ years, India's development assistance has become a key instrument in foreign policy & expanded in both scope & reach.

Extended Scope

(1) Line of Credit of African nations

2) Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation provide educational, economic opportunities.

3) Defence training of Afghan forces.

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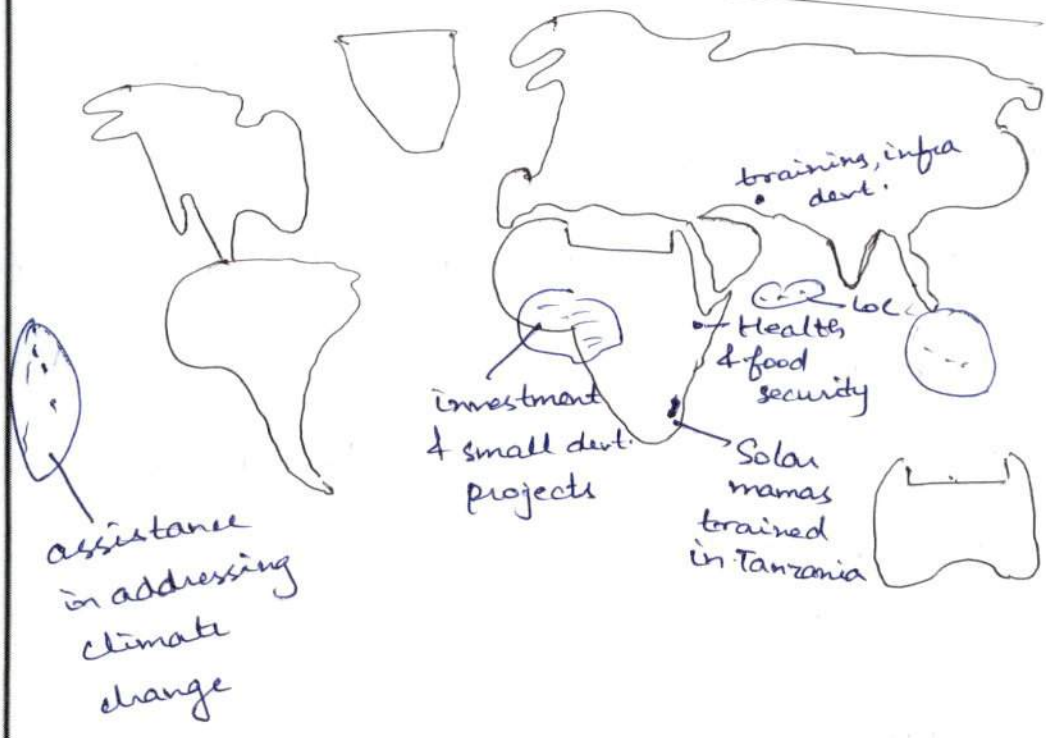
4) Infrastructure - building housing complex in Sylhet

5) Deputation of experts & English teachers

6) Disaster relief - during Nepal Earth quake in 2015

7) Space Cooperation launching ~~sto~~ satellites at cost effective rates.

Expanded Reach



Indian endeavours

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Africa trained Solar mamas from Tanzania
- → Girinka Programme of Rwanda - gifted cows
- → Ethiopia & South Africa - cooperating with Kudumba Shree Programme

Pacific Islands - Climate change mitigation

Indian Ocean Nations — security, development as well as economic assistance.

Latin America & Caribean sports cooperation, investment in infrastructure, policy to address drugs abuse.

Advantage of Indian development assistance

1) factors in priority of partner nation
2) Not development assistance but development cooperation

India has built a significant international goodwill by its developmental work & need to build on this rich experience.

200

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	AKSHANSH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	111460
Center	KAROL BAGH	Date	1/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Finance Commission (Article 280) has been the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India. However, with greater government reliance ~~of~~ on off budgetary resources & discretionary grants, there is need to create an independent fiscal Council.

Need of Independent fiscal Council

(1) Rising Current Account Deficit & Fiscal Deficit
CAR of 2.6% of GDP & FD of over 3% is destabilising the economy

(2) Control fiscal populism - Fiscal Council will have control over devolution of resources

(3) Better planning & ~~to~~ expenditure control

(4) Optimal utilisation of resources

(5) Strengthen investor confidence - will help in bringing much needed investment.

(6) Fiscal Council will bring much needed policy certainty in fiscal domain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Policy Certainty → Guide further policy action
Policy Certainty → reduce ambiguity & arbitrariness
→ favourable environment for investors.

- Independent fiscal Council will restrengthen transparency & Accountability in fiscal process

IFC

Transparency

- Details of meeting put in public domain
- Greater policy input from stakeholder
- Better link between planning & budgetary process

Accountability

- Government can be held accountable for fiscal imbalances
- Reduction in discretionary grains
- Bring in fiscal discipline.

NK Singh panel on FRBM Act also recommended to create an Independent fiscal Council, thus, it is high time to create an IFC to usher transparency & accountability in fiscal processes

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Between 2021 & 2031, 9.7 million people will need employment annually, to address this issue, exports can be an important policy tool.

Exports role in providing employment
→ Leverage neighbourhood market
→ utilize demographic dividend.
→ develop core competencies in labour intensive sectors.

However, exports in India suffer from certain weaknesses.

Weakness (1) Poor infrastructure & technology adoption that increase the cost & reduce competitiveness.

(2) Restrictive labour laws again hurt efficiency & increases the cost of production.

(3) Absence of FTA in securing overseas market (RCEP is still not concluded)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Competition from Bangladesh & Vietnam in capturing export market.

(5) lack of skilled workforce

(4) Steps needed to enhance export competitiveness of India.

(1) Infrastructure - give credit support for creation of infrastructure. Special Economic Zones needs to be leveraged.

(2) Skilling to enhance labour productivity.

(3) labour reforms to cut unnecessary cost in scaling of business.

(4) Negotiate FTAs to ensure market access.

Government has taken number of steps like MEIS, SEIS, recapitalization of EXIMbank to promote exports.

To achieve the target of $5 trillion economy by 2024-25, exports holds the key.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

Minerals are the base of manufacturing system in any economy. India is endowed with great mineral wealth but still mining sector has failed to realise its potential.

Need for Mineral Policy

(1) Obvious Geological Potential only 10% is explored & only 1.5% mined

(2) Restrictive licensing regime - stall private participation

(3) Delays in land acquisition, environment & forest clearance.

(4) Infrastructure shortage - issues in evacuation.

(5) High taxes & royalty - reduces attractiveness for corporates.

To address these challenges National Mineral Policy 2019 was unveiled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Features of NMP, 2015

(1) Creation of Dedicated Mineral Corridors

(2) Creation of Exclusive Mining Zones to encourage private participation.

(3) Rationalization to taxes, royalty.

(4) District Mineral foundation funds to be utilized for welfare of affected population

(5) Intergenerational equity - by carrying out sustainable & responsible mining

NMP role in sustainable mining

- intergenerational equity
- environmental pollution to be taken care of
- DMF - help in inclusive development.
- Make mining a zero waste activity.

NMP needs to be substantiated by 'Explore in India' to attract investors in the mining sector & unlock the unrealised mineral wealth of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM Jaiv Indhan Vatavaran Anukul Krishi Avasesh Nivaran (PM JI-VAN) Yojana is a gamechanger in tackling agricultural residue and create additional income for farmers.

Features

(1) Provides incentives for insitu crop residue management
(2) Biofuel based cogeneration plants.
(3) fiscal incentives to Oil Marketing Companies to procure biofuel produced under PMJIVAN
(4) Address rural wastes & income support for farmers.

Agricultural waste —PMJIVAN→ Resource (Biofuel

PMJIVAN can help in ~~assiting~~ achieving the vision & goal of National Policy on Biofuel 2018.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National Policy on Biofuel	Role of PM JIVAN
(1) 20% ethanol blending by 2030	- Generation of biofuel & procurement by OMC
(2) Categorization of biofuel into basic & advanced	- Generation of basic as well as advanced biofuel (biodiesel)
(3) Use of Surplus food grains	- agricultural waste can be utilized to produce biofuel
(4) Reduce impact of petroleum	- Domestic generation of biofuel for blending
(5) Additional income to farmers.	. Help realise the dream of doubling farmers income by 2022.

Thus, National Policy on Biofuels and PMJI-VAN complements each other & can address energy security as well as rural distress in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ZBNF was introduced by Subash Palekar in Karnataka & later adopted by Andhra Pradesh. It involves farming activity with the use of chemical inputs & the farmer uses no outer inputs.

Components (1) Soil treatment - with cow urine & manure

(2) Seed treatment with cow urine (Bijamrut)

(3) Soil aeration to promote growth of desirable microbes (Jivamrut)

(4) Soil mulching to prevent moisture loss.

It provides an alternative to capital & chemical intensive farming.

Benefits (1) Increase yield - yields are found to increase in ZBNF

(2) Reduce input cost as no market inputs used

(3) Resilience to Climate change & pest attacks

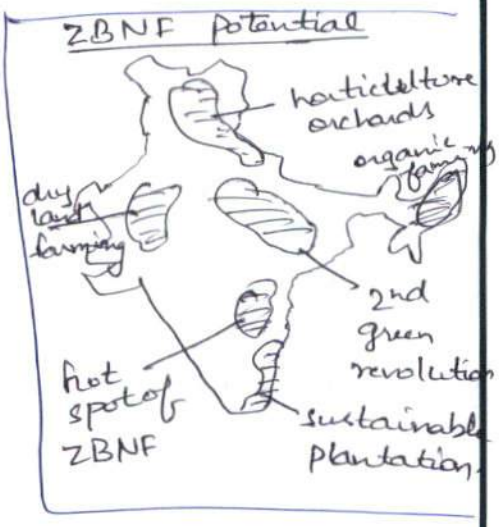
(4) Ecological integrity is balanced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Resource Sustainablity - less use of water resources.

(6) Manage soil fertility - as no excessive pressure is created.

Challenges



(1) Small holdings make ZBNF unviable.

(2) High initial cost beyond capacity of Small & Marginal farmers.

(3) Yield begin to decline after indial few year.

(4) No price differential for ZBNF products.

(5) No Research & Extension activities carried out.

ZBNF needs to be provided credit support & link with KVKs for better yield & sustainability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Today, the oceans receive 1.3 million tonne of plastic waste per ~~year~~ day. It has both terrestrial & marine origin.

Plastic waste
- → Terrestrial activities
  - → industrial effluents
  - → waste discharge
  - → river runoff
- → Marine activities
  - → fishing activities - nets
  - → dumping by vessels.

All this waste hampers marine ecosystem & creates several challenges.

Implications of plastic waste on marine ecosystem

(1) Bioaccumulation - it enters marine food chain & threaten the survival of species.

(2) Non degradable - thus break into microbeads & affect the marine biodiversity.

(3) Enhance acidification & coral bleaching as plastic pollution give rise to various pathogens.

(4) Impact on reproductive cycle, migratory rhythms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of marine species

Plastic Pollution

Plastic debris - mostly associated with coastal urban agglomeration.

Measures (1) Waste Treatment Plants to ensure industrial waste is treated before disposal.

(2) Implementation of Honolulu strategy to tackle marine debris

(3) Alternative to Plastics - bioplastics or any other safer alternative

(4) Global commitment to tackle this hazard

(5) Awareness to reduce plastic footprint.

Ocean Cleanup Project is started to clean Great Pacific Garbage Patch. In order to achieve SDG14 Life below Water, we need to address the issue of plastic debris.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Transport sector is one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases due to burning of fossil fuels. India has adopted Bharat Stage norms - regulating emission of pollutants from Internal Combustion Engine of vehicle

Evolution of BS Norms

(1) Linked with European norms adopted ~~with~~ first in 1990s.

(2) later India shifted to BS III & BS IV norms in 2010.

(3) India skipped BS V norms & will adopt BS VI norms in 2020.

Significance of BS VI norms

(1) Selective catalytic Reduction Technology reduce amount of NO_x released & more effective combustion.

(2) 80% fall in Sulphur content from 50 um to 10 um.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) PM 2.5 & PM10 amount will also reduce significantly.

(4) Real Time monitoring of emission

(5) On board diagnostics.

(6) It will help in achieving INDC (reducing emission intensity of GDP by 33-35% by 2030 of 2005 levels)

Challenges

(1) for automobile companies - large inventories of earlier vehicles
- increase in cost reduce their competitiveness.

(2) for customers - increase cost of vehicles

(3) for economy - stress in an already damp automobolile sector → reduce future growth

Need of policy incentives like tax sops for transition ~~of~~ to BS VI norms as well as early rollout of EVs will address the emission from transport sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

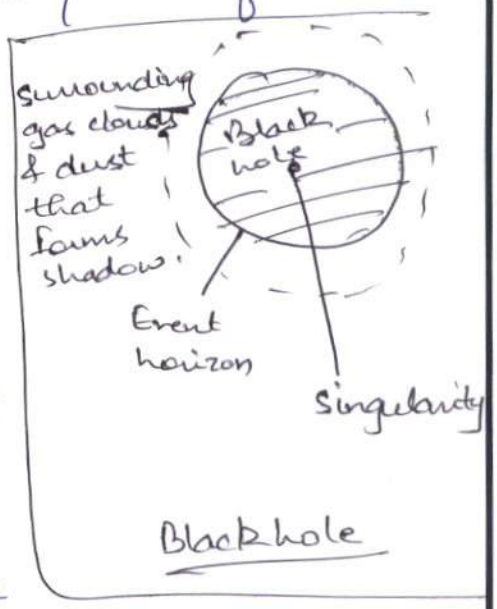
ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes are remnants of an early star that have extremely high gravitational force that even light can't escape it. Thus, it becomes very difficult to map or take image of a blackhole.

Recently, Event horizon Telescope has been successful in taking a photo of blackhole

Event Horizon Telescope

Network of telescopes ~~of~~ on earth surface that has used the surrounding gas & dust of black hole to take photo of blackhole



Challenges overcome (1) Strengthened the Einstein's theory of relativity.

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(2) First tangible evidence of black hole - till now only theoritical concept.

(3) further the understanding of universe & cosmic matter.

(4) EHT utilized network of 8 telescopes to map surrounding region

Black holes can be very significant in altering the Standard Model of Physics & thus, needs more scientific Research.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms trade treaty regulate the trade of conventional arms among the nations of the world.

Objectives (1) Non proliferation of arms to terror groups.

(2) Prevent use of arms against civilian population

(3) A global framework to regulate arms trade.

(4) Regulate dual use technologies from their potential adverse use.

Challenges in adoption of Arms Trade Treaty are

(1) Non equity rules rather than being negotiated are dictated by western world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) US-Russia conflict & their support to opposing groups in Middle East.

(3) Economic dependence of US, Russia on arms export will be severely handicapped due to arms trade treaty

(4) lack of transparency in rules of treaty.

(5) Seen as a tool to restrict weapon access to developing world.

(6) Avoid technology transfer.

(7) Hamper nascent Chinese arms industry.

So, a global consensus based on transparent ~~ego~~ rules will help in adoption of Arms Trade Treaty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Internal security of India is facing multidimensional threats from state/non-state actors. The emergence of cyber space has added new dimension to security vulnerability of India.

Threat through communication network

(1) Cyberwarfare
(2) Hacking
(3) Spreading rumours, fake news - creating panic - exodus of North Eastern from Bengaluru
(4) Issue of anonymous perpetrators.
(5) Undefined space - 5th dimension of warfare
(6) Snooping & espionage

Threat to communication networks

(1) Threat of critical infrastructure - like financial infrastructure - SBI data hacking
(2) Threat to IT infrastructure of defence installations & nuclear power plants
(3) Disruption to network by malicious malwares like Saposhi, Denial of Services, privacy violation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government

Institutional
(1) Computer Emergency Response Team to secure network and act in case of emergency
(2) National Cyber coordination Center.
(3) Fin-CERT, NIC-CERT, National Critical Information, Infrastructure Protection Center.

Legislative & Policy
(1) IT Act 2008 to prevent hacking, cyberterrorism (Sec. 69)
(2) National cyber security Policy 2016 - create workforce, infrastructure etc.

International Cooperation - Mulling adoption of Budapest Convention & Tallinn Manual

Private Sector - cyber security audits
- technology upgradation
- cyber insurance framework
- standard devices & ethical hacking

Thus, India has taken multipronged steps to address its vulnerability both on defensive & offensive sides.
Defensive - Institutional framework
Offensive - Defence Cyber Agency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Renewable Energy constitute 22% of India's energy mix & India has set a target of 175 GW of Renewable Energy generation by 2022. However the Renewable Energy sources are variable in India & pose several challenges in its integration.

Challenges in ~~Integ~~ Integration of VRE

(1) Low tariff Discovery - due to rapid technology advancement.

(2) Cancellation of Power Purchase Agreements

(3) Load variability leading to challenges for transmission ~~of~~ infrastructure.

(4) Year round availability

Solar energy - April to September

Wind energy - seasonal (low in winter) as well as spatial - high in coastal states

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Interoperability of infrastructure

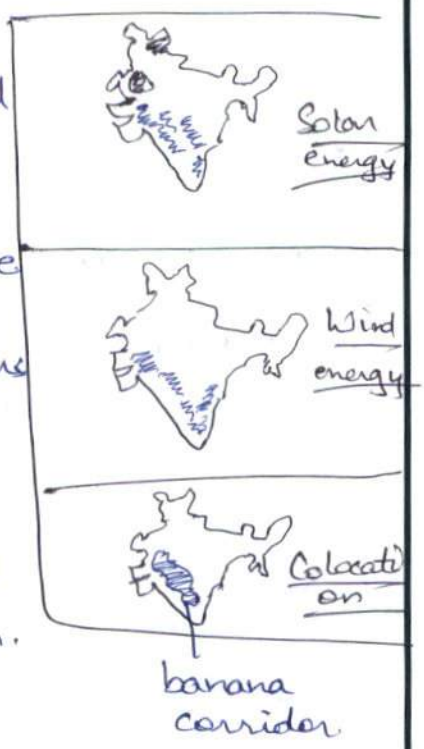
Significance of Integration of VRE

(1) Colocation address load variability as well as challenges for transmission infrastructure

(2) 24x7 power for consumers

(3) Choice to consumers

(4) Better financial incentives for private participation.



Steps to be taken

(1) Reduce ATC losses → operational measures, technical - smart meters

(2) Grid connectivity of solar rooftop

(3) Technological advancement to secure interoperability of common infrastructure.

(4) Policy incentives for private sector participation.

(5) Better risk sharing in PPP framework

(6) Innovative funding mechanism PAT, Renewable Energy Certificates

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(7) Renewable Purchase Obligation to have another category of Variable Renewable Energy.

VRE is important for achieving INDC (40 % Energy from Renewable sources by 2030) & SDG 7 clean & affordable energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle Income Trap refers to condition when an Low Income country due to rapid growth transforms into MIC but fails to rise upward into High Income country. (1000 $ - 12000 $ per capita)

LIC $\xrightarrow[\text{growth}]{\text{high}}$ MIC $\xrightarrow{\text{MIT}}$ HIC

① squeezed from low productive & informal sectors by LIC

② fail to carve space in high productive more formal sectors.

Reasons for MIT

(1) failure to transform from Resource driven growth → Productivity led growth

(2) Recurring cycles of bust & boom and procyclic policy

Ex. Latin American countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India is in a 'Late Converger Stall' & could fall into Middle Income trap due to

(1) Hyper globalization repudiation growing protectionism worldwide

Ex- trade war between China-US

(2) Human capital regression fail to adjus to technology intensive workplace.

Ex- Automation threat - World Bank says 66% jobs will become obsolete by 2030 in India

(3) Thwarted structural transformation premature deindustrialization.

Ex- falling manufacturing growth.

(4) Climate Change induced agricultural stress - NABARD says 1°C rise in temperature will lead to 13% fall in agricultural income, more severe for rainfed areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to avoid it

(1) Diversification ⟷ Specialisation to ensure high productivity & develop core competency in niche sectors.

(2) Social security schemes to target middle class - as they are the drivers of consumption led growth.

(3) Technological advancement adjust to changing workplace & take lead in Industry 4.0

(4) Competitiveness to increase growth. Steps like Make in India, Digital India National Mission on Artificial Intelligence & Cyber Physical Systems are steps to avoid India from falling in Middle Income Trap & achieve SDG 10 Reduce Inequalities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary Policy refers to use of tools of monetary policy like Reporate, Open market operation to influence money supply in the economy & achieve monetary policy objectives.

Impotance of effective monetary policy transmission

(1) Tackle infation - doesn't hurt vulnerable sections of society

(2) Promotes investor confidence

(3) long term objectives & sustainable economic growth.

(4) Address liquidity issues in market.

(5) Prompt action & address forex volatility

Fall in reporate → fall in interest rate of banks → more money in market → boost consumption demand

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, this effective transmission is not observed in real life scenario.

Issues

(1) Overdepence of banks on deposits nullify changes in repo & reverse repo rates to change money supping.

(2) Locking of funds → ~~PRi~~ Priority Sector lending
→ Reserve requirements (SLR, CRR)
Reduce funds available to banks

(3) Rising NPAs 10% of total outstanding deposits, reduce availability of funds for lending.

(4) failure of MCLR system to achieve optimum results.

Steps taken by RBI

(1) Capital availability with banks recapitalisation, resolution of stressed assets (Project Sashakt)

(2) PSL certificate - to address PSL

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shortfalls.

(3) End to administered interest rate - to be based to market forces.

(4) Reducing reserve requirement - SLR to 19%.

(5) Moral Suassion persuading banks to follow effective policy transmission

(6) Recent destine of 35 basis point in repo rate is subsequently followed by fall in interest rates of SBI.

Thus, effective monetary policy transmission is necessary to achieve long term economic objectives as well as achieving immediate stability in the economic sphere.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed agriculture (61% farmers & 55% of gross cropped area) suffer from natural as well as policy neglect.
It is important for addressing food & nutritional security

40% of cereals
75% maize
85% oilseeds
90% jowar & bajra
} Rainfed agriculture.

Constraints

(1) Natural low rainfall below 75 cm
- sandy soil - prone to soil erosion
- low groundwater availability.
- prone to desertification & drought.

(2) Policy. no special policy for rainfed area

Policy for irrigated area → Extendeded to rainfed area → Neglect their special climatic needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Small & Marginal farmers poor technological adoption, lack of quality inputs

Ex. Rate of use of certified seeds is only 9.4%

(4) Poor resilience absence of alternative livelihood options

Agronomic practices

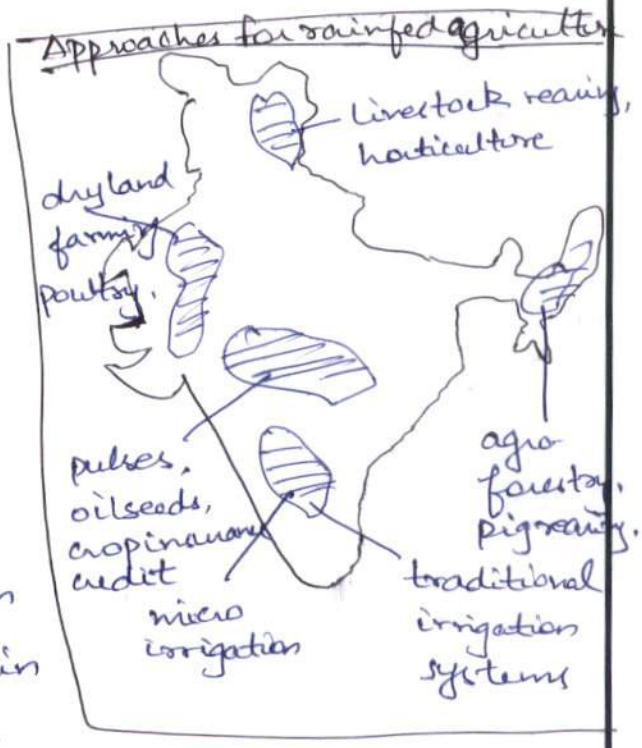
(1) Crop rotation

Cereal → legume → pulses → Cereal

avoid fallowing.

(2) Deep ploughing before rainy season

(3) Mulching to retain moisture & adopt micro irrigation practices



(4) Livestock productivity better breeds as well as quality fodder.

(5) Agro forestry & Social forestry additional income as well as protect

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

against desertification.

(f) Credit & insurance facilities

→ adoption of technology, quality input, irrigation etc.

→ reduce vulnerability & poverty, prevent marginalization.

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture aims to reduce vulnerabilities of rainfed agriculture. Greater Research & Extension by integration with Krishi Vigyan Kendra will help in achieving SDG1 No poverty, SDG2 Zero Hunger and the idea of inclusive development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

India is the largest consumer of urea and also a leading producer, but has to meet its demand by import of urea. In recent years, government has taken number of steps to address issues persist in urea sector.

Steps - Pricing - gas pooling method.

(1) Neem coated urea to reduce diversion of urea.

(2) Integrated Nutrient Management to rationalise use of urea in field.

(3) Soil Health Card to use urea according to the requirement of crop

(4) DBT in fertilizers to address inefficiency in transmission of subsidy.

(5) Gorakhpur fertilizer plant restarted to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

address shortage of urea.

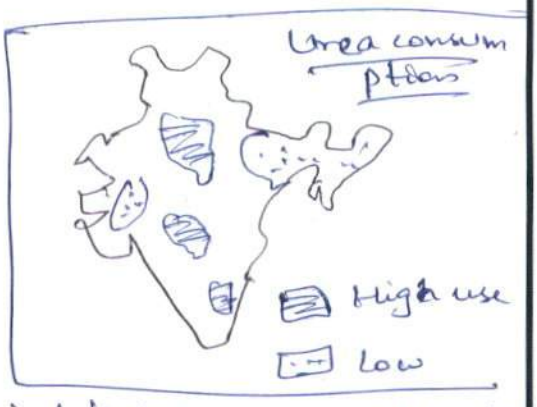
Despite this problem persists

(1) Irrational use due to subsidized cost

(2) Diversion of urea due to corruption & leakages.

(3) Regional imbalance

Eastern India neglected.



(4) Pricing of urea inhibiting participation of private sector as it is not still based on gas pooling

Reforms needed

(1) Fertilize response ratio has fallen from 13.4 to 3.2% → need to promote rational use. → Need complete rollout of SHC & educating farmers about efficient use.

(2) Pricing of urea - needs to be competitive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Curb subsidy on urea to end its inefficient use

(4) Enhance production revival of sick units.

(5) Ensure supply overseas agreement with Oman, Iran.

Urea is important determinant of agricultural productivity in India. Thus, the sector needs to be revised as early as possible to achieve food & nutritional security.

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16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access & Benefit Sharing refers to sharing of benefits arising out of commercial use of biodiversity and traditional wisdom with the indigenous community. It has been institutionalized by Nagoya Protocol of Convention on Biological Diversity.

ABS → sustainable use of biodiversity

(1) Give indigenous population their due share

(2) Address issue of indiscriminate exploitation

(3) Protects biodiversity - from commercial interests

(4) Inclusive development - share with locals

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International Mechanism for ABS

(1) Convention on Biological Diversity - Nagoya Protocol - mandates Access & Benefit sharing
└ sustainable use of biodiversity.

(2) Sustainable Development Goals Goal 17
Peace, Justice & Strong institutions
↓
Access & Benefit Sharing

National Mechanism

(1) National Biodiversity Act, 2002 ensure ABS
└ Biodiversity registers at district level to register local biodiversity.

(2) Traditional Knowledge Digital library.

(3) Geographical Indication Act, 1999 though not explicitly but it indirectly secures the rights of locals over their produce.

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ABC promotes bioprospecting and a culture of responsible commerce among the business community. It ensures sustainable use of biodiversity and has to be properly implemented.

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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster Resilient infrastructure - that can withstand large damage to any disaster, has both structural & non-structural components.

Significance

(1) DRI → reduce damages due to disaster
→ huge fiscal cost of disaster ($306 bn)
→ increasing frequency & intensity of disasters.

(2) Address vulnerabilities of population

(3) Reduce cost of recovery & reconstruction

(4) DRI → hazard zoning, vulnerability assessment → mitigation of disasters.

(5) DRI → disaster proof communication → better relief & rescue.

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challenges

(1) Finances - the cost of DRI acts as a barrier - however, in long run, the returns are greater.

(2) Lack of awareness among people as well as authorities about DRI

(3) Disaster Risk Assessment is often neglected at planning stage

(4) Poor implementation of existing rules Standard Building Codes by BIS are neglected, similarly, floodplains are encroached.

Ways to mainstream it in development paradigm

(1) Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction calls for understanding & investing in Disaster Risk Reduction. DRI is a component of Disaster Risk Reduction.

(2) 4th pillar of sustainable development that balances other pillars.

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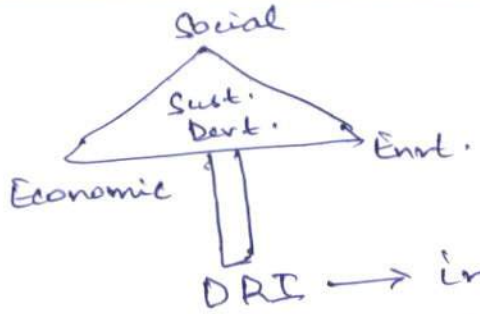

(3) Monitoring & compliance mechanism to ensure implementation of rules.

(4) funding - innovative mechanism like catastrophic bonds or budgetary support.

DRI can help in mitigation & adaptation to disasters and has to be based on Build Back Better principle.

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localization refers to ~~refers~~ restriction on crossborder processing of personal data of residents of a country.

Recently RBI guidelines, draft e-commerce policy & draft data protection bill provided for data localization.

Significance

(1) Economic Data is the new oil

4th Industrial Revolution → data driven → need to ensure control over data

(2) Security - security & intelligence agencies need to have ~~control~~ access to ~~over~~ data to strengthe national security.

Ex IB under Operation Chabranyuh monitoring web activity to address LWE threat.

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(3) Citizen's privacy over personal data is important under Article 21. meaningful existence requires privacy.

(4) National Sovereignty & Information Security - data can be misused by other nations to thwart the interest of nation.

Ex- allegations of Russian interference in US Presidential election (2016)

Challenges

(1) Protectionism restriction on cross border data flow are against the idea of globalisation.

(2) Corporates - additional cost due to set up of data processing infrastructure
→ IT/ITES sector thrives on cross border data flow - severe loss.

(3) Security - domestic storage doesn't

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ensure data access to security agencies
Ex- Whatsapp data encryption

(4) Need of Mutual legal Assistance treaty for access to data

(5) capacity building of Data center & lack of data processing guidelines

Way forward India needs a robust data protection laws clarifying about data localisation and need to qualify under CLOUD Act of US to have access to data.

There is need to maintain balance between data sovereignty & commercial data flow to ~~achieve~~ remain competitive in technology intensive world.

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19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering refers to the appearance of making large scale money from illegitimate sources to appear from legal route

Dirty money → Money laundering → Clean Money

Social Impact

(1) Increase in crimes

(2) Issues like drug trafficking, human trafficking emerge

(3) Threat to marginal sections like slum dwellers, poor children etc.

Economic Impact

(1) Tax evasion

(2) Genuine business hurt as can't compete with money laundered business front

(3) Fiscal bubble - inflate certain sector like Real Estate

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Though it is true that developing country like India is more vulnerable to Money laundering. However, developed world is not completely immune from money laundering

Casestudy $530 drugs market & $000bn prostitution industry in US is largely driven by laundered money. It has linkages with developing countries like Mexico, Columbia but economy of cities like Las Vegas also depend on it.

Measures

International level

- UN Convention Against Corruption
  - information exchange as well as financial transparency
- Financial Action Task force
  - guidelines
  - sanctions
  - international cooperation to tackle this menace

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- Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement - automatic information exchange will combat money laundering.

Domestic measures

- Prevention of money laundering Act provides for confiscation of assets. However, ML is a predicate offence.
- Enforcement Directorate - to follow cases of ML.
- KYC norms & enhanced disclosure norms for financial institutions.

Money laundering requires global cooperation to address it & to make world a safer & more rules based place.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism	Organised Crime
systematic use of violence to achieve a political, ideological / religious goal by overthrow of existing government.	group of people acting in concert to make great financial gains by use of illegal means.

Both these differ in primary motive

• overthrow of existing government	• work with Status quo
• political motives	• economic profit is main goal
• indulges in violence to achieve their goals	• avoid violence, except odd belligerence
Ex- Mumbai attacks, 2008	Ex- drugs trafficking, arms dealing, human trafficking

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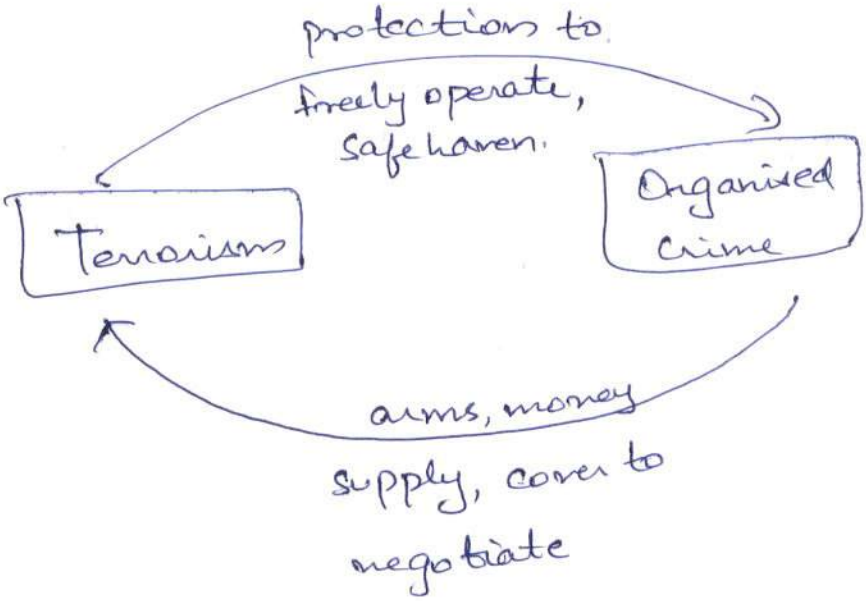
But despite these difference these exists a symbiotic relationship between the two.



This unholy nexus is the root cause of existence of both.

Ex- Afghanistan- Taliban has control over opium production & regulates its trade across golden crescent and this money help it in sustaining its armed struggle ~~bet~~ against the American forces.

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So, to end terrorism, we need to cut ~~the~~ its link with Organised Crime that ensures its financial sustainability.

To achieve a terror free society & a just world, we have to address the issues in entirety rather than working in silos.